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KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME-TABLE.

	Kowloon	Yau Ma Tei	Shatin	Tai Po	Tai Po Market	Fanning	Shenagui	Shenagui	Canton
Dep.	8.40	8.50	9.00	9.10	9.20	9.30	9.40	9.50	10.00
Arr.	12.30	12.40	12.50	1.00	1.10	1.20	1.30	1.40	1.50
Dep.	1.50	2.00	2.10	2.20	2.30	2.40	2.50	3.00	3.10
Arr.	7.30	7.40	7.50	8.00	8.10	8.20	8.30	8.40	8.50

SHA TAU KOK BRANCH.

	Fanning	Shenagui
Dep.	8.40	8.50
Arr.	12.30	12.40

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BRIDGE IN MAH-JONGG LAND.

PLAY IN SHANGHAI, WITH CONSTABULARY DUTY TO BE DONE.

[By E. ASHMEAD-BARTLETT, C.B.E.]

Auction Bridge is extensively played among the Europeans in the Far East, especially in Shanghai. But it has not taken the hold amongst the Chinese that one might have expected, which is conclusive proof, if any was needed, that this backward nation is not yet ripe for self-government! Until the Nationalist Party is able to popularise Auction amongst the people, the Chinese can hardly expect to be recognised by Europe on equal terms as a civilised power.

Yet there is hope for the future. The Chinese are great gamblers, and this is about the only trait they share in common with the English race. The mandarins, governors, generals, upper classes, middle classes, and coolies spend their whole time gambling in one form or another. The rich Chinese are more fond of poker than of Bridge, but some of them do play auction. I am told there are one or two good players to be found in Shanghai, but in the present troubled times the intimate relations between Chinese and Europeans have broken down, and it is now difficult to meet them on the old friendly terms.

THE MAH-JONGG ADVANCE.
The great enemy of bridge in China is Mah-Jongg. It will be remembered how a few years ago Mah-Jongg, like some insidious epidemic, swept across Asia, passed the Ural Mountains and the Steppes, and then marched across the plains of Hungary to Vienna, triumphantly made its way to Paris, and finally crossed the Channel to London itself. Thousands of bridge players took it up, and it became especially popular among women.

The popularity of Mah-Jongg declined almost as rapidly as it did the plague in the reign of Charles II. after the fire of London. How can one account for its temporary success which drew so many bridge players from the true faith. It possessed a fascination for many because it came from the East and many are obsessed with the idea that in the mind of the Oriental lie deep hidden mysteries of thought and spiritualism unknown to the European.

Mah-Jongg seemed to embody the mysticism of the Orient with the complexity of the Chinese character. But the game could not stand the test of time, and now it is rarely seen in London or Paris, while Auction Bridge, after its temporary setback, stands more triumphant than ever to-day. But the game is still very popular in China, it is played extensively in Shanghai, and finds many devotees among the European women.

A MIXTURE OF RULES.
Auction Bridge in Shanghai has been played mainly under American rules for many years, and the old-fashioned Portland Club game, having largely been discarded. But the latest rules of the Whist Club of New York have not yet made their appearance in Shanghai and in consequence a mixture of Portland Club and American rules govern in the game, which leads to frequent misunderstandings on points of law and etiquette.

Auction Bridge out here is played differently than in any other country. It is the custom to have big side bets on the game, so that very often the bets come to much more than the points can possibly amount to. This naturally changes the style of play. You are manoeuvring the whole time to put your opponents down, and you must be very wary in your calls, because your opponents often pass on very strong hands so as to lay a trap for you and get you so much down about the line, that whether you win the rubber or not, you must lose the side bets on points.

The last few weeks have seen the arrival of the Cantonese army in Shanghai, the retreat of the Northern army across the Yangtze, and heavy fighting in the suburb of Chapei. The settlement has been in a continual state of unrest, and Auction Bridge has been carried on only with the greatest difficulty. Nevertheless the indomitable spirit of the British race, and the determination of the players have surmounted all obstacles. From time to time it has been possible to organise a rubber, in spite of the mobilisation of the Volunteer Corps, and the calling out of so many citizens as special constables.

IN MIXED COMPANY.
The moment the weary volunteers and specials are released, after long hours of duty in the streets, they hasten to the card-table, often without sleep, and often without waiting for a meal. You find yourself playing with a colonel, a sergeant, and a special constable, lately saluting one another in the street, now addressing one another by their Christian names.

It is seldom you get an uninterrupted rubber. At a critical moment of the game the colonel is called to the telephone, and returns saying, "The mob, are attacking such and such a barrier, I must leave at once." The weary warrior is obliged to hand over his interests to someone else. A minute later the special constable, with a hundred acres in his hand, is called away to reinforce a threatened police station, or to take part in a raid on some armed robbers' or opium lovers' den. The call of duty is inexorable, and he must hand over his hundred acres to a friend, with a silent prayer that the latter will utilise them to the best advantage.

Frequently the rubber is interrupted by the sound of heavy firing in Chapei, or the bursting of shells from an armoured train. Sometimes the summons is so urgent that all four players are obliged to leave, those who are ahead on the score not forgetting to take the score board with them, so that the game may be finished at a more peaceful hour.

DODGING THE CURFEW.
Now the greatest difficulty of all has to be surmounted. The Curfew has been ordered, and it is necessary to make a clean sweep of as many undesirable characters as possible within the Settlement, and to run in gunmen, intimidators, bandits and professional thieves. Thus all who are found in the streets after 10 o'clock at night are immediately arrested by the armed patrols and police, and are conducted without ceremony to the nearest police station, unless they possess a pass authorising them to move about at night. There they must remain until the following day as a punishment for having broken the rules.

Thus the Curfew has seriously interfered with bridge parties after dinner. Those who wish to play must stop at 10 p.m., or, if they play later, must make their way home through the streets in ever present danger of being run in by the patrols. There are many who prefer to take the risk. Sometimes four players return home together, and if run in they continue to carry on the game at the police station, amidst wandering crowds of Chinese and other prisoners who are sharing their captivity. The only alternative, which is now being extensively adopted, is for four players to get together under a mutual understanding that no one will abandon the party until 4 a.m. The curfew lasts from 10 p.m. to 4 a.m., and after that hour you are once more allowed in the streets. Therefore, it is no uncommon sight to see four respectable gentlemen making their way home at 4 a.m., having played steadily since 9 p.m. the preceding night.—Evening Standard.

DIARY OF EVENTS.

To-day.

Bunker's Hill Day (Mass. U.S.A.)
St. Alban's Day.
Chinese Chamber of Commerce meeting, 2.30 p.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Concert for Servicemen "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A., Chater Road, 6.30 p.m.
Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament final: Royal Engineers v. H.K.V.D.C.
Annual meeting St. Peter's Young Men's Club, 8.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Queen's Theatre: "Stage Struck."
World Theatre: "Old Home Week."
Star Theatre: "Perch of the Devil."
Principal Mails:—Inward: Parcel Mail from U.K. (Kalyan); Europe via Siberia (Suva Maru); Outward: Australia, etc. (Chang-te), 5 p.m.

Saturday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Lawn Bowls League:—Division I: K.D.R.O. v. O.S.C.C.; K.C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; Police R.C. v. K.B.G.C. Division II: E.F.R.C. v. K.C.C.; O.S.C.C. v. C.C.C.; R.H.K.Y.C. v. Club de Recreio; Tai Koo R.C. v. K.B.G.C.
Lawn Tennis League:—"B" Division: University v. H.K.C.C.; K.C.C. v. U.S.R.C.; I.R.C. v. M.B.K.; R.E.A. v. Recreio; S.C.A.A. v. Nippon Club; C.R.C. v. C.C.C.; "C" Division: H.K.C.C. v. Netherlands T.C.; Recreio v. K.C.C.; Nippon Club v. S.C.A.A.; C.C.C. v. Tai Koo R.C.; C.R.C. v. R.A.O.C.
H.K. Baseball League: Tigers (S.C.A.A.) v. Club de Recreio, Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
St. Peter's Y.M.C. Launch Picnic, Launch leaves Queen's Pier, 3.30 p.m.
European Y.M.C.A. Bathing Picnic, Island Bay.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Grand Concert for Servicemen at City Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Concert for Servicemen at "Battersea" Y.M.C.A., Peking Road.

Sunday.

1st Sunday after Trinity.
Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
H.K. Baseball League: H.K. Baseball Club v. Dragons (S.C.A.A.), Happy Valley Diamond, 4 p.m.
Tennis League:—"A" Division: I.R.C. v. University, 4.30 p.m.; "B" Division: University v. I.R.C., 4.30 p.m.; "C" Division: T.R.C. v. K.B.S.F.P.A., 10.00 a.m.

Monday.

Golf: Bogey Pool, Fanning.
Criminal Sessions open at Supreme Court, 10.30 a.m.
Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel, and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Social for Servicemen at St. Peter's Y.M.C.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

Tuesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Europe via Siberia (Sphinx), 1.30 p.m.; Europe via Marseilles (Angers), 2.30 p.m.

Wednesday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy, King Edward Hotel and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.
Principal Mails:—Outward: Canada, U.S.A., etc., Europe via Vancouver and via Siberia (Empress of Russia), 8.30 a.m.; Australia, New Zealand, etc. (Tango Maru), 9.30 a.m.

Thursday.

Tea Dances: H.K. Hotel, Hotel Savoy and Cafe Parisien, 4.30 p.m.
Subscribers list for Subscription Griffiths closes at 5 p.m.
Dinner Dances at Cafe Restaurant Parisien.

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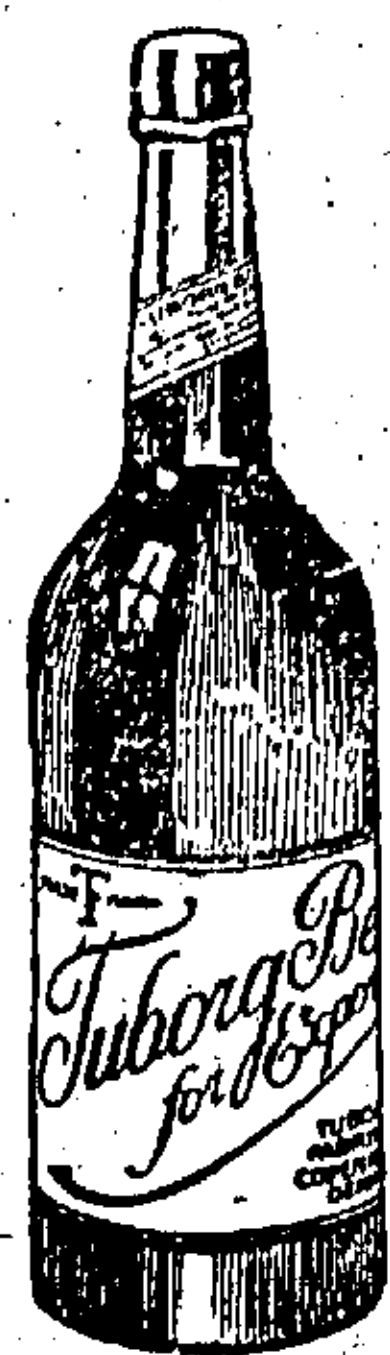
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HONG KONG VOLUNTEER DEFENCE CORPS.

[ORDERS BY LT.-COL. L. G. BIRD, D.S.O.,
ADMINISTRATIVE COMMANDANT.]

No. 281.

1.—Recruits Parade on Tuesday.

All recruits are required to pass Musketry Standard Tests Nos. 1 to 4 immediately and will parade every Tuesday at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. until this has been completed. Any recruit who has passed all four tests and had his card initialled by an officer need not attend further recruits parades until 1st Tuesday in September next.

2.—Casuals.

Musketry Part I will be fired at Stonecutters Range on Sunday, June 19th, 1927.

Range Officer: Major R. A. Wolfe-Murray, D.S.O., M.C.

This is the last opportunity for members of the Corps who have not yet completed Part I to fire.

Members must fire at the above date to qualify for efficiency.

Launch will leave Murray Pier at 9 a.m. and call at Kowloon Pier at 9.10 a.m.

Dress: Uniform or multi optional, but rifle, bayonet, pouches, braces and belt must be taken.

Arms will be drawn from Corps Headquarters to-day, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m., and on Saturday, June 18th, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

3.—Signal Class.

Trained men of No. 4 Platoon and those attending Signal Class from other units will parade at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Thursday, June 23rd, under 2/Lieut. M. G. Noll. Dress: Multi.

4.—Engineer Company.

Spoon shoot under handicap on Miniature Range at 5.30 p.m. on Wednesday, June 22nd, 1927.

Miniature Range also allotted on June 29th, 1927.

5.—Mounted Infantry Company.

All ranks will parade at Stables on Thursday, June 23rd, at 5.30 p.m. Dress: Multi.

6.—Armoured Car Company.

Machine gunners will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, June 20th, at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instruction. Dress: Multi.

Motor Cycle Section will parade at Volunteer Headquarters on Monday, June 20th, at 5.30 p.m. for Machine Gun Instructions under 2/Lieut. J. E. Hancock. Dress: Multi.

7.—Artillery Company.

On Friday, June 24th, at 5.30 p.m.

All N.C.O.'s and other ranks as detailed by O.C. Company will parade at Volunteer Headquarters for a special N.C.O.'s course of training in Vickers Gun. The classes will continue to assemble every Friday, 5.30 p.m.

8.—Scottish Class.

Special Machine Gun Class as all ready detailed in previous orders will assemble at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Tuesday, June 21st.

Thursday, June 23rd, at 5.30 p.m.: Vickers Gun Instruction at Platoon Headquarters.

Musketry: The last opportunity for firing Part I Musketry is on Sunday, June 25th, 1927. It is a necessary qualification for efficiency, and must be fired by all members of the Company.

9.—Portuguese Company.

The Company will parade at Corps Headquarters at 5.30 p.m. on Friday, June 17th, for Lewis Gun Instruction. Overalls to be drawn from Store.

Musketry: Sunday, June 19th, at Peak Range by those specially detailed by C.S.M. Rodrigues. Firing commence at 9 a.m. Last car up 9.30 a.m. Rendezvous at Peak Terminus.

Dress: Multi, belt, braces, pouches and frog. Rifles and bayonets to be drawn from Corps Headquarters on Friday, June 17th, between 9 a.m. and 12 noon, or 2 and 4 p.m., or 5 and 6 p.m.; and on Saturday, between 9 a.m. and 1 p.m.

10.—Rifles and Bayonets.

Those members of the Corps now in possession of rifles must return them to Volunteer Store as soon as possible for inspection by the Armourer.

11.—Strength.

The following are taken on the strength and posted as under:—

No. 1255 Spr. W. C. Simpson; Engineer Co., dated June 9th, 1927.

No. 1264 Spr. C. A. L. Rickett; Engineer Co., dated June 13th, 1927.

12.—Appointment.

No. 1011 Pte. R. A. Strange, No. 2 Platoon, is appointed Lance Corporal, as from June 9th, 1927.

13.—Reversion.

No. 680 Lce.-Corpl. J. C. Long, No. 2 Platoon, is permitted to revert to the ranks at his own request, as from June 27th, 1927.

14.—Badges for Good Shooting.

The undermentioned have been awarded Badges for the year 1926:—

No. 17 C.S.M. R. J. Everest, Engineer Co., best shot with W.O.'s and Sgrts. with score of 100 points. Crown and Crossed Rifles in wreath.

(Continued on next column).

DEATH OF MR. JOHN ARCHIBALD.

A NOTABLE FIGURE IN CHINA
FOR 33 YEARS.

EDITOR OF THE "CENTRAL
CHINA POST."

SHANGHAI, June 11th.

News was received by cable in Shanghai yesterday of the death of Mr. John Archibald, a former missionary in China but better known by his fearless work as editor of the *Central China Post*, which paper he had inaugurated and until his recent retirement conducted. His death occurred at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, on the 8th instant, whither he had retired after leaving Hankow.

The deceased, who was 75 years of age, was born at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, in 1852, and was educated at Gordon School, Huntly, and at Aberdeen University. He arrived in China in 1872, and, although he spent a short time in Chefoo, when he first arrived, he lived for over 33 years at Hankow.

As agent of the National Bible Society of Scotland and a pioneer missionary, he first footed many towns in the provinces of Central China and was instrumental in opening the Treaty Port of Changsha. Mr. Archibald subsequently served as Councillor and Chairman of the British Municipal Council at Hankow for many years and was justly looked upon as an expert in the language and in things Chinese.

The late Viscount Kitchener was one of the many notables who during his visit to the country sought his opinion on current events.

Founder Of Kuling.

Mr. Archibald was one of the original founders of Kuling, having financed the whole project, and when difficulties arose over the title deeds, he took the case home to London and had it laid, with success, before Lord Rosebery, then Foreign Secretary. For over 30 years he was the correspondent of the *North China News* in central China.

He inaugurated the *Central China Post* in 1909 and carried it on most successfully until last year when failing health compelled his retirement, the editorship being taken over by his eldest son, John, who, unfortunately, died, as the result of war wounds at the end of last year. His youngest and only surviving son, Harry, is carrying on the business in the face of great difficulties at the present time.

Strong Views On Hankow.

Mr. Archibald's latter years were crowded with much sorrow for he lost his wife in the spring of this year, widow to the recent evacuation of Hankow where her husband had put in many years of useful service in the general interests of the port. Mr. Archibald held very decided views on the Chinese situation, and as he strongly and successfully opposed the evacuation of Hankow during the Revolution of 1911, so he bitterly opposed the evacuation and recent rendition of the Concession.

He was decorated by the Chinese Government in 1912 and 1915 and amongst the numerous presents he received from officials of all nationalities he valued none more highly than the handsome plate he received from the Japanese military authorities, whose departure from Hankow he regretted and predicted would do incalculable harm to foreign interests generally. *North China Daily News*.

No. 1 Corpl. J. A. Lyon, Reserve Co., best shot of Corps and Ptes., with score of 101 points. Star and Crossed Rifles in wreath.

15.—Leave.

The following are granted sick leave from the Corps:—

No. 1192 Pte. F. D. Leonard, Reserve Co., from June 13th to August 31st, 1927.

No. 509 Corpl. R. K. Hepburn, No. 7 Platoon, from June 15th to July 15th, 1927.

R. A. Wolfe-Murray, Major, Adjutant, H.K.V.D.C.

Hong Kong, June 17th, 1927.

NOTICE.

2.—Sports Committee Meeting.

There will be a Sports Committee Meeting at 6 p.m. at Volunteer Headquarters on Friday, June 17th, 1927.

All Officers are requested to attend.

Two other ranks will be specially selected from each platoon and detailed to attend this meeting as representatives of their platoons.

2.—Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament.

The final of the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament will be played at 6 p.m. on Friday, June 17th, at the Soldiers' Club. Teams: Royal Engineers v. H.K.V.D.C. (holders).

Prizes will be presented by H.E. Major-General C. C. Luard, C.B.; C.M.G.

MURDER OF A COAL BROKER.

DRAMATIC OCCURRENCE IN
SHANGHAI ALLEY.

TWO MEN ARRESTED.

A Chinese coal broker by the name of Ling Tsung Pao, living at 127, East Yahn Road, Shanghai, was murdered by five armed assassins as he was walking with his wife in an alleyway near their home at 10.15 o'clock on Thursday night last week. Two of the men alleged to be connected with the crime, have been arrested.

The broker and his wife were returning home after visiting friends and while walking through the dark lane, five men approached them, threw an electric torch light on them and, without saying a word, fired four shots. They then ran away before police could get to the scene.

Two of the shots entered Ling's body. He was put into a ricksha immediately by his wife and taken to St. Luke's Hospital, but he died before reaching there.

The two men who have been arrested in connection with the crime, were brought before Judge Ling in the Provisional Court when he was brought out that Ling's wife had recognized the men as being former friends, with whom they had some trouble over a gambling game during the Chinese New Year.

She had only just reported the crime to the police in Harbin Road station than one of the accused came in to inquire about the murder. He was immediately arrested. The other was arrested by police in the Louza district at his home.

In the Court, both of the men said that they had alibis as to their movements from 10 to 11 o'clock on the night of the murder, and denied having been in the vicinity of where it was committed. After hearing the police evidence, the case was remanded.

SING SING CONVICTS ON STRIKE.

UNDERDONE BEANS.

NEW YORK.

Seventy-five convicts in the New York State prison at Sing Sing went on strike as a protest against unpalatable food and were punished with several hours solitary confinement. Sing Sing prison has the reputation of being conducted as the most "humanitarian" prison in the country. The inmates are permitted to play baseball, to attend concerts and cinema performances, to fish in the Hudson River, and to enjoy other unusual privileges.

The specific article of prison fare objected to was beans, the strikers declaring that they were underdone and improperly prepared. To show their resentment seventy-five men in various prison workshops laid down their tools, but the warden, horrified at such a display of bad temper, promptly hustled the malcontents off to the deepest dungeons and stationed extra guards to discourage any demonstration on the part of the remaining 1,000 prisoners. The strikers quickly realised that they had acted hastily and asked to be permitted to return to their tasks, but the request was refused.

The warden placed the blame for the strike upon the sergeant-at-arms and twelve deputy sergeants of the Mutual Welfare League—the prisoners' own organisation—who resigned in a body to emphasise their grievance over the quality of the food. The warden pointedly told them that they had just cause for complaint, but admonished them for trying to remedy it in a wrong manner.

The last food strike at Sing Sing took place more than fifty years ago, when the convicts demanded that they should be supplied with iced water during the summer and won their demand.

EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

June 16th, 1927.

ON LONDON.—

Telegraphic Transfer .. 2/

Bank Bills, on demand .. 2/0 1/10

Bank Bills, at 30 days sight ..

Bank Bills, at 4 months ..

Bank Bills, at 6 months ..

Credit, at 4 months sight .. 2/0

Documentary Bills, 4 .. 2/1

months sight ..

ON PARIS.—

Bank Bills, on demand .. 1240

Credit, 4 months sight .. 1,815

ON NEW YORK.—

Bank Bills, on demand .. 48 1/2

Credit, at 30 days sight .. 50 1/2

ON HONGKONG.—

Telegraphic Transfer .. 134 1/2

Bank Bills, on demand .. 134 1/2

ON SHANGHAI.—

Bank Bills, at sight .. nom.

Private, 30 days sight .. nom.

On Yokohama .. nom.

On Manila .. nom.

On Singapore .. nom.

On Batavia .. nom.

On Hongkong .. nom.

On Canton .. nom.

On Hankow .. nom.

On Tientsin .. nom.

On Peking .. nom.

On Shanghai .. nom.

On Hongkong .. nom.

On Canton .. nom.

On Hankow .. nom.

On Tientsin .. nom.

On Peking .. nom.

On Shanghai .. nom.

On Hongkong .. nom.

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On Peking .. nom.

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On Canton .. nom.

On Hankow .. nom.

On Tientsin .. nom.

On Peking .. nom

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KEATING'S

CHINA'S INCREASING CHAOS.

THE POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG AT THE END OF HIS LETHER.

THE TUCHUN OF SHANSI OUT TO CHECKMATE FENG YU HSIANG.

Writing in the *North China Daily News* on Saturday, Mr. Rodney Gilbert gives the following analysis of the present situation in China with his usual incisiveness and vigour. The situation has been slightly modified by the further defeats, reported yesterday, of Sun Chuan Fang's and Chang Tsung Chang's forces.

He anticipates the defeat of Chang, who is described as unfit to command anything larger than a company, and for the rest the situation remains as he describes it.

The situation in the North is one of the most complex that has arisen for years and readers who are trying to follow developments and find that they cannot understand what is going on need feel no sense of inferiority because they can make neither head nor tail of it; for not only are the "authorities" in the same boat, but the biggest figures in the struggle are in precisely a similar dilemma. Almost all that anyone can do is to get accurate information upon the status of each of the chiefs, which is by no means easy, and then try to figure out the most likely upshot as one would a chess game. Something of this sort we shall try to do, for we believe that we have sound general information on the relative positions of the numerous factions, but we do not invite the public to put too much faith in our prognostications. The unforeseen is the commonest element in Chinese politics and the world is full of dark horses.

Sun Chuan Fang's Army.

Let us start with Sun Chuan Fang. He has intact an army of 10,000 men and about 50 pieces of artillery, with abundant ammunition, equipment and provender. His retreat up the Grand Canal was forced by Chang Tsung Chang's flight up the Tsin-Pu railway to the Shantung border. His entire force was evacuated in good order—the guns being carried on boats—has crossed the Lung-Hai railway and is now, for the most part, in South-Eastern Shantung, the most westerly units being at Yihien, which is connected by rail with Lincheng. This movement was essential, as one can see from the map, because had Chiang Kai Shek's forces occupied the Lung-Hai line from Haichow to Haichow, he would have been cut off from all but the sea; with no ports open to the mouth of the Yangtze and Haichow where he could have found adequate shipping for a withdrawal.

Chang Tsung Chang's Men Demoralized.

The main body of Chang Tsung Chang's army is concentrated on the Shantung border in the vicinity of Lincheng and is hopelessly demoralized. The Kuomintang is in correspondence with at least 40 of his officers and also controls in Shantung a growing force of bandits. His men, among whom Northern military agents have been making inquiries as to the reason for his inability to make a stand, have said that they were willing to deal fairly by him. During the last 15 months they had received 20 cents each, so they were each ready to fire two shots in his interest, but they were not going to risk their lives by firing three. Ch'u Yu Pa, Governor of Chihli, has despatched him altogether, and has not only withdrawn all support but, foreseeing a possible occupation of Shantung by the South, has had delegates in Chiang Kai Shek's camp trying to learn on what terms he can subscribe to the Three Principles and retain Shantung and Chihli.

For a year past it has been openly confessed that, in command of anything bigger than a company, Chang Tsung Chang was useless, that he was a disgrace to the Fengtien and a league and that his army was a weak spot in the line. Yang Yu Ting has openly ridiculed him in interviews. It is absolutely certain now that he must go and it is very likely that, at an impending conference in Peking he will be asked to go. It seems not unlikely that Sun Chuan Fang will then take his place. If Chang does not give up, he cannot command gracefully, it is probable that Sun Chuan Fang will move from his present position to Taingtao overland and establish himself on the Taingtao-Tsinanfu railway to participate in a joint attack of Tsinanfu.

The Interesting Figure From Shansi.

The most interesting figure in the North at the moment is Governor Yen Shih Shan of Shansi, who has hoisted the Kuomintang flag and has moved down to the Peking-Hankow railway and occupied a section of it. South of him there is now nothing on the railway between his forces and those of Feng Yu Hsiang and Tang Sheng Chi, though neither of the latter has crossed the Yellow River or is likely at the moment to do so, since both are busy watching one another and neither feels strong enough to venture on a campaign into the North.

It is positively asserted by the Yen Shih Shan agents who have been here that his pro-Kuomintang gesture was not hostile to Chang Tsung Chang but was meant to checkmate Feng Yu Hsiang and all factions. Be distrustful—as do all factions. Before making his venture into the arena he arranged for the withdrawal of the Fengtien troops to points north of Shihchiachuang, where his railway connects with the Peking-Hankow line, and the Fengtien line now extends from Pao-tungfu on the railway, to Tainingfu, on the Wei River in Southern Chihli, so that the fighting between Fengtien and the Kuomintang on the Yellow River is over. The Red Spears, who are hostile to every one, helped to make their position untenable. Incidentally this farmers' defence league is growing by leaps and bounds in every northern province and has become much more the horror of the Northern militarists than the Kuomintang soldiery.

Feng Yu Hsiang On the Fence.

Feng Yu Hsiang, who has come in from the west to Chengchow has 30,000 effective troops of his own 1st Kuomintang, and a vast rabble of worthless Honan, Shensi and Kansu soldiery upon whom he counts not at all. As everyone knows he is on the fence, as usual, and proposes to do nothing in the immediate future. He is in correspondence with Chiang Kai Shek, who has appointed him commander-in-chief for the north, while giving precisely the same title to Yen Shih Shan. If it looks as though Hankow is going to be weaker than Nanking, he will abandon all Russian connections, declare the Hankow régime an outlaw organization and turn on Tang Sheng Chi. If Nanking totters he will join forces with Tang Sheng Chi and fight whatever alliance Chiang would then be forced to make with the North.

Tang Sheng Chi is now in no position to fight anyone and certainly would not attempt to move further north without strong allies. Feng Yu Hsiang cannot make an advance upon Peking from Kansu, via Paotou, Suiyuan and Kalgan, because he needs all his available strength in his present position which, with Yen Shih Shan openly against him, may prove to be a tight corner.

Wu Pei Fu's Retirement.

It develops, moreover, that Wu Pei Fu's retirement as a monk in the Sungshan district of South-Western Honan, was not quite what it seemed to be.

He is reorganizing an army of 30,000 men that now holds positions in the very mountainous country from Hsiangyang on the Han River, in Hupeh, to Nanyang in Honan, which latter place is within striking distance of Feng Yu Hsiang's rear, while the former is always a menace to Hankow. He would have made a flanking movement on Tang Sheng Chi before this, by way of Nanyang towards the Peking-Hankow railway had the Red Spears, who are tired of him as of everyone else, not threatened to harry any movement through their territory.

Tang Sheng Chi's losses from encounters with Fengtien soldiery and Red Spears have been enormous. The wounded in Hankow are only a sample, and there is good reason to believe that his dead and incapacitated number not less than 30,000. The nature of the country north of the Hupeh-Honan watershed and particularly the nature of the food has been more demoralizing than the losses. Chiang Kai Shek's Southerners are being affected in much the same way by diet and environment, as we have ample reason to know, and this is having its proper effect upon the political situation.

Everybody Negotiating.

Negotiations are going on in every possible direction. Each factional leader has delegates in the camps of all the others and, whatever anyone of them says about a capital here or a capital there, is a secret determination of each to get to Peking eventually. There are going to be strange alliances and startling betrayals. In a general way, however, it looks as though Chiang Kai Shek feels the weakness of his position as a crusader, since some of the most influential Kuomintang saints are still in Hankow, and he knows the weakness of his military position since the Kwangsi and Chekiang

RED CROSS WORKERS FOR HANKOW.

PARTY OF TWENTY-THREE TO LEAVE SHANGHAI.

SHANGHAI, June 11th.
Under the auspices of the Chinese Red Cross Society and under the direction of Dr. Yen Fu Chun, principal of the Hsiang Yu Medical College, a party of 23 persons leaves by the *Nanyang Maru* this evening for Hankow with a stock of surgical and medical supplies which are being paid for entirely with Chinese funds. The party includes two foreign surgeons, Dr. J. A. Snell of the Soochow Hospital of the Southern Methodist Mission, and Dr. Harry B. Taylor of the Chungking Hospital of the American Church Mission; six Chinese doctors, 13 Chinese nurses and pharmacists, and two foreign nurses. These workers come from many institutions, both Chinese and foreign. Four are Chinese male nurses from the Peking Union Medical College Hospital.

Dr. Yen, the head of the expedition will be detained in Shanghai for two days, but will proceed to Hankow on June 13th accompanied by Dr. Wallace Crawford of the West China Union University, two foreign and two Chinese nurses, and two non-professional workers.—*North China Daily News.*

men feel that they have gone far enough from home and want to make sure of what they have instead of venturing into the riceless north. He would therefore like to save his face and get a temporary rest by coming to terms with Fengtien and Sun Chuan Fang, leaving them alone in the north if they will subscribe to the Three Principles, while using Feng Yu Hsiang to help him to wipe out the Hankow régime, in return for which Feng would get Hankow. Feng Yu Hsiang was, of course, bound for Peking and has undoubtedly been offered Peking by Borodin's tools in Chengchow, but prefers now to wait developments.

If Sun Chuan Fang succeeds Chang Tsung Chang as Governor of Shantung he will please the Fengtien by ridding them of Chang Tsung Chang and putting a more welcome force between them and Chiang Kai Shek, while he will give the latter an excuse for stopping his advance and entering into an amiable agreement, by hanging out the Kuomintang flag, as Yen Hsi Shan has done, and declaring himself a Sun Yat Sen worshipper and a supporter of the Three Principles. This, it is well known, he is ready to do. Also Chiang Kai Shek declares himself ready enough to enter upon the same relations, on the same terms, with Yang Yu Ting, Chang Hsueh Liang and other younger Fengtien leaders who show "Nationalist" tendencies, but, to please his political adherents in Nanking, he has to insist upon the withdrawal and retirement of Chang Tsung Chang. Such an agreement, thinks Chiang Kai Shek, would enable him to devote his attention to making himself supreme dictator over all the provinces held by various factions of the Kuomintang, after which he could again turn his attention to the north; while the Northerners, one and all, have no thought of a permanent alliance with the South or a lasting adherence to Southern doctrines, but hope to gain time, by declaring themselves good "Nationalists" and buying temporary immunity from Southern molestation, to form an invulnerable league—Chang Tsung Chang being out of the picture—against the Southern upstarts.

The "Nationalist" Ideal.

It must not be forgotten either that the "Nationalist" ideal has made a strong appeal everywhere and takes the fancy of all Chinese. The Three Principles for the People they regard as harmless eye-wash; Sun Yat Sen, they will all confess, was a patriot and now that he is dead there is no harm in saying so. The really attractive part of the book that is the Kuomintang scripture, the basis of "Nationalism," is rabid anti-foreignism and that is latent in them all. Some temporary adjustment is therefore possible after a reshuffling of the cards that will eliminate the Hankow clique, but will probably last just enough to have "anti-foreignism" preached from one end of China to the other and thoroughly implanted in the minds of a few score million more of the illiterate Chinese masses, when the unstable mixtures, that may be made through negotiation and compromise, will break down again and the eternal feud will be renewed with fresh vigour.

Another possibility, which is whispered about, is that Chiang Kai Shek's ambitions for a dictatorship of the south may be thwarted by conspiracy within his following, in which event Feng Yu Hsiang and many others would presumably turn Red again. Feng would make his rush for Peking supported by Tang Sheng Chi and very lively warfare would be renewed on the Peking-Hankow Railway.

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in
PERCH OF THE DEVIL

SINISTER MOVES AT HANGCHOW.

EXTREMISTS ATTEMPT TO WIN CHEKIANG.

DETAILS OF THE CHUCHOW DESECRATION.

HANGCHOW, June 10th.

I have just returned from a brief visit to "Heaven below," writes the Hangchow correspondent of the *North China Daily News*. A decided change seems to have taken place since my visit there a few weeks ago. The advent of a foreigner I found, on this occasion, did not so readily call forth, in the same degree, the usual sneering invectives and the oblique scowls which have been so fashionable of late. The foreigner, however, is none the less hated. The fact of the matter is, Hangchow, under the new régime, is becoming horribly frightened. There is a feeling that the very structure of society is being shaken to its foundations. A period of pessimism is in the process of being ushered in. Men are instinctively comparing notes with the past which, they say, did boast of a semblance of solidarity. The people generally are manifestly nervous about the quaking present and the unknown future. "Who is the head of affairs?" I asked of a manager of a large business concern. "No one knows," was the reply, "they are all heads these days." Rumours are rife of a secret movement to keep Chekiang independent, and sinister attempts are being made to swing the Provincial Government round to the Left Wing.

Troop Trains On The Line.

On the outward journey, a group of middle school students joined the train at Lunghua Station. They were well equipped with banners, sugar cane and collecting boxes. Hangchow was their destination where they were to participate in the money drive for the Southern expedition. The ticket collector had quite a hot argument with this bunch of enthusiasts who flourished a written notice with a big red seal. "Yes," said the railway official, "I see this gives you authority to collect funds, but does not say you are authorized to travel on this train without a ticket." The controversy was patched up by a mutual agreement to refer the matter to headquarters. Some very heavy troop trains held us up on the line, but we eventually arrived at the city station something over one hour late.

The Chekiang Harvest.

The country side, as far as Kashi, looked amazingly fresh and beautiful with abundant life. The mellowed wheat has been garnered and I hear the harvest in most parts of Chekiang has been most encouraging. Yesterday was the "Bearded Grain," a solar term of the utmost importance to Chinese farmers. By this time the young rice ought to be in the ground. On account of lack of rain large sections of the province are unable to prepare the fields and the farmers are becoming apprehensive. The silk and tea productions are phenomenal this season, but, alas, on account of the unsettled state of the country, and shortage of labour, the producer reaps no special advantage. Hangchow presents a very gloomy aspect in almost every branch of commercial

activity. Some establishments have raised the wage scale 30 per cent. Numerous shops and works have had to close down and the banks are staggering under the vague and uncertain turn of current events.

Anti-British Posters.

The only new propaganda poster I noticed was one in which the people were exhorted to "Keep alive the spirit of the movement to oppose Great Britain." On the main business street, at the door of a large store, I saw a huge picture poster of "John Bull" wearing a waistcoat made up of the Union Jack. This cartoon depicted "John Bull" savagely treading down the crowd of weak and famished people. The letterpress proclaimed the supposed brutal treatment which Great Britain had meted out to the defenceless Chinese nation during the space of many years. Preparations were being made for monster demonstrations to work up a new wave of hatred against Japan.

The May 30th celebration passed off with the usual street processions and a final gathering at the lake side. It was interesting to hear that a great many of the unemployed refused to join the throng, for they said: "What is the use of shouting ourselves hoarse—Long live the Revolutionary cause" when starvation is staring us in the face."

The Desecration at Chuchow.

A Chinese merchant arriving from Chuchow gave me further details of the desecration of the Martyr's Cemetery. He said, the graves have been left a heap of ruins. The soldiers and populace who enacted this shameful crime conducted themselves like demons. Memorial slabs have been smashed to pieces; coffins were broken up and the remains strewn and kicked about the ground. For fun, the crowd strung up some of the bones to the trees and made sport. Conscious of this, some of the bystanders exclaimed:—"Oh, this is pitiable, these people were put to a cruel death in 1900 and now even their bones are not allowed to remain in peace." No wonder the decent living Chinese are lifting up their hands in horror and exclaiming:—"We are living in days when there is no thought of God; no heed to conscience; no respect for law."

The Y.M.C.A.

Passing the central Y.M.C.A. made one leave a sigh. The premises are heavily picketed and have been forcibly taken over by the so-called Government Board. I turned round by the main entrance early in the afternoon but looking up at the clock tower the fingers pointed to five minutes to eight. I asked a man if the famous clock, which gives the city reliable time, had been broken. No, he said, but when this lawless gang got inside, the clock was so ashamed of them that it went dead. Chiang Kai Shek, I understand, has already communicated by wire, ordering the return of the premises to the rightful owners, but orders fall on lawless ears and it can be truly said of Hangchow, as of old—"Every man did that which was right in his own eyes."

New lots of Chiu Feng-Chi's soldiers are still demanding mission property. They are in occupation not only in Hangchow but in Tonglu, Yenchow, Lanchow, Chuchow and Changshan. In some of these places representations have been made to the churches that they must cease conducting divine worship. When General Chiu was approached in the matter absolutely no regard was made to the appeal.

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SANITARY BOARD ELECTIONS.

RULES REGARDING RE-INFORCED CONCRETE BUILDINGS.

FIRST READING OF THE NEW BILL.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber yesterday afternoon. H.E. The Governor presided and there were also present H.E. The General Officer Commanding the Troops (Major-General C. C. Laund, C.B., C.M.G.), the Colonial Secretary (Hon. Mr. W. T. Southorn, C.M.G.), the Attorney-General (Hon. Sir Joseph Kemp, K.C., C.B.E.), the Colonial Treasurer (Hon. Mr. C. Mel. Messer, O.B.E.), Hon. Mr. E. R. Halifax (Secretary for Chinese Affairs), Hon. Mr. H. T. Jackson (Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Sir Shouson Chow, Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes, Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton and the Deputy Clerk of Councils (Mr. E. W. Hamilton).

New Members.

Hon. Mr. A. C. Hynes, Hon. Mr. J. Owen Hughes and Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton, three new members who were attending Council for the first time, took the customary oath of allegiance.

Bills Passed.

The Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the University Ordinance, 1911, and the Bill for the incorporation of the President in Hong Kong of the Basel Evangelical Missionary Society were read a second and a third time and passed.

Public Health and Buildings.

The Attorney-General then moved the first reading of a Bill intitled An Ordinance to amend the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903. In doing so, he said: The Bill deals with three subjects—Sanitary Board elections, re-inforced concrete buildings and certain features of the water-carriage system. The Bill is described and explained in such great detail in the "Objects and Reasons," in more detail than usual I think, that I propose, Sir, to refer only to certain main points. (The "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill have already been published in the Daily Press).

First of all with regard to Sanitary Board elections it is common knowledge that there was a great deal of discussion about the law relating to Sanitary Board elections after the election which took place last year. That election disclosed various defects both in the Ordinance and in the Regulations, and the present Bill, in the section which relates to Sanitary Board elections, proposes to deal with the defects in the Ordinance. The Regulations are contained in a schedule attached to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance and it is proposed to amend those Regulations so as to deal with the defects in the Regulations also. The draft Order-in-Council, which it is proposed to make when this Ordinance becomes law was published in the Government Gazette at the same time as the Bill.

Criticism Of Sanitary Board Elections.

The two main criticisms which were levelled against the present state of the law relating to Sanitary Board elections were: (1) that there was no register of names, no complete register of names of persons entitled to vote. The electorate of the Sanitary Board consists of two parts, the first part being those persons who are on the Jury List and the second part those persons who are exempt under the Jurors Ordinance from jury service. The persons exempt from jury service are described under various heads in the Jurors Ordinance but there is no list of them and the result under the present law is that, in the course of an election when great crowds of persons may attend to vote, it is necessary, in the case of those persons who are entitled to vote and are exempt from jury service, to investigate their claims and to come to some decision in the bustle of the moment. That is extremely inconvenient and the proposal of the present Bill is to form a register of the actual names of persons who are entitled to vote on the ground that they are exempt from jury service. The obligation will be on each qualified person to apply to have his name entered in the register. Putting it generally that is the effect of one of the two main amendments proposed by this Bill on the subject of Sanitary Board elections. There are various amendments of detail but that is one of the two main alterations. The other main amendment is concerned with the particular classes of persons who are exempt from jury service under the Jurors Ordinance and are therefore entitled to vote in the Sanitary Board

elections. One class of persons exempt from jury service consists of masters of schools other than Vernacular schools. It was found at the last election that there was great difficulty in ascertaining whether any particular school was a Vernacular school or not. There is no statutory definition of the term. There is a definition in the Grant Code which has statutory effect but in all cases it relates only to Grant schools. The proposal in the present Bill is that the question of what is or what is not a Vernacular school shall be decided by the Director of Education who for the purposes of the Education Department already classifies all schools into Vernacular or non-Vernacular schools. Speaking broadly a Vernacular school is a school where the Chinese language is the principal medium of instruction. It was necessary to discover some means of finding out which schools were Vernacular schools and which were not and this proposal is perhaps the best that has been made for dealing with this difficulty.

Re-Inforced Concrete Buildings.

The second main subject of the Bill is re-inforced concrete construction. This mode of construction has been developed very largely since the principal Ordinance was passed in 1903. That Ordinance did include re-inforced concrete buildings but it included them only in a very vague and loose way and it does not give sufficient powers for dealing with that mode of construction which, as I say, has been very largely developed in recent years. Here again there are several amendments of detail, but again there are two main alterations which this Bill proposes to make in the principal Ordinance. The first is to give the Governor-in-Council power to make regulations covering the design, construction and situation of re-inforced concrete buildings. This form of building is included in the Bill under the term "exceptional buildings" but the buildings with which the Bill, to all intents and purposes, deals specifically are re-inforced concrete buildings. The intention is to introduce here the London County Council's re-inforced concrete regulations, but to introduce these regulations will require considerable time and care to adapt them to the circumstances of Hong Kong and in the meantime the Bill will give the Building Authority power to use its discretion with regard to such buildings. The intention is that, in using that discretion, the Building Authority should follow the London County Council as far as possible. The second main amendment in this branch of the Bill is in connection with section 150 of the principal Ordinance. That section provides that every domestic building erected or re-erected on land leased from the Crown before 1903 is re-erected the owner has in practically all cases to provide an increased amount of open space, the object, of course, being to improve the health conditions of the Colony by the provision of more light and air. There is no definition in the Ordinance of the term "re-erection" but it has always been assumed, when a building has been sufficiently altered to make it in effect a new building, that it has been "re-erected" and the increased amount of open space must be provided. Now it is possible, by the adoption of the new method of re-inforced concrete construction to alter a building very substantially, very materially and to make practically a new building, and yet to alter it in such a way that it does not become a new building under the definition of the principal Ordinance. It is, therefore, proposed first of all in this Bill to define "re-erection" as an alteration of a building to such an extent as to make it technically a new building, and secondly to provide in clause 10 of the Bill that re-erection for purposes of Section 150 shall include every alteration of a previously existing building in such a manner as to make the resulting building, or any part thereof, an "exceptional" building.

Water Carriage System.

The third subject of the Bill is the question of the removal of water-closets and urinals. At present the power to remove is restricted in an inconvenient and in a not very logical way. The proposal in this Bill is to give clear power to order removal (a) where the construction was unlawful and (b) where the maintenance is unlawful, for example where some

(Continued on next Column.)

HONG KONG SEAMEN'S UNION.

COMMENT ON RECENT RAID.

BY "SHIPPING AND ENGINEERING."

Anyone who has had any experience whatever of the activities of the Hong Kong branch of the Chinese Seamen's Union, and especially those who knew the branch first in the shipping strike of 1922 and afterwards in the prolonged strike following the Shanghai May 30th affair and the Shanghai June 5th affair of 1925, will have learnt with pleasure and approval the definite closing by the Hong Kong Government of the Hong Kong offices of the union, remarks *Shipping and Engineering* (Shanghai).

While there is no doubt that in some quarters the action of the Hong Kong Government will be quoted as yet another example of "Imperialist" oppression, it is probable that even among the Chinese themselves, and among the rank and file of the seamen no less than anyone else, the elimination of the Hong Kong branch of the Union will be looked upon with favour. The Union in question is not a trade union in the best sense of the term; it is a red, bolshevistic, tyrannical, unreasonable and unreasoning aggregation of communist extremists who banded themselves together in such a manner that for a long time they were able—and still are to some extent—to dictate to Chinese seamen exactly what they should do without any thought or consideration as to what the seamen themselves preferred to do. The rank and file of the Union were held in a bondage as tyrannical as complete, and they had to obey the behests of their dictators whether they liked to or not, and whether they agreed or disagreed with the policy of their dictators.

During the 1922 strike the Hong Kong branch of the union became a subversive of law and order as to make its activities amount to stark, undisguised sedition; and the Hong Kong Government, on that occasion, took the obvious step of closing down the Union. Since then, it has been permitted to reopen (when is not exactly clear), but instead of profiting from its former experience and restricting its activities within constitutional bounds, it has, during recent months, been more seditious than ever, though perhaps more surreptitiously than formerly. Time and again it has attempted to foster serious trouble in shipping circles at Hong Kong, and has made at least three abortive attempts to bring about a general shipping strike in the Colony—apart from the two successful occasions in 1922 and 1925—and the wonder is not that the Hong Kong Government has definitely put a stop to its activities, but that it has tolerated them for so long.

The Union is no more popular in Chinese commercial circles than foreign, and it is fairly certain that the action of Hong Kong will meet with more or less general approval at Canton, where they seem definitely to be taking measures to eliminate "red" activity. And the Seamen's Union is vermillion. Its headquarters and most of its funds are now at Hankow, but it is doubtful whether the majority of reasonable seamen will resent the loss of the money they have been forced to subscribe to the Union now that they have definitely been freed from the bondage of its well fed and mischief-making officials.

condition of the permission has been broken and (c) where the use is unsanitary. In case these three clauses might not cover everything there is further power given to order removal at the absolute discretion either of the Sanitary Board or of the Colonial Secretary. This clause is inserted to make removal possible in cases which cannot now be foreseen. For example it might be found that in a certain district the use of these conveniences was leading to very serious pollution, possibly of the water supply or, possibly of some part of the harbour, and it might conceivably be necessary, at all costs, to order removal. Of course, in every case of that kind notice is given to the owner in time to permit him to remove the offence. It is not at the moment anticipated that that power will have to be used but it is necessary to take the precaution. The Colonial Secretary seconded the Attorney-General's proposal and the Bill was read a first time. The report of the first reading of the Bill to provide for the incorporation of the Directors of the Japanese Residents Association in Hong Kong is given in another column.

The first reading of the Bill for the authorisation of the appropriation of the supplementary sum of \$1,053,592.42 to defray the charges of the year 1926 was postponed until the next meeting of the Council which will be held on Thursday, June 23rd.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Following the meeting of the Council, the Finance Committee met to consider the passing of votes amounting to \$78,071 needed to supplement the 1927 estimates. The purposes for which the money is required were given in the Daily Press yesterday. All the votes were approved.

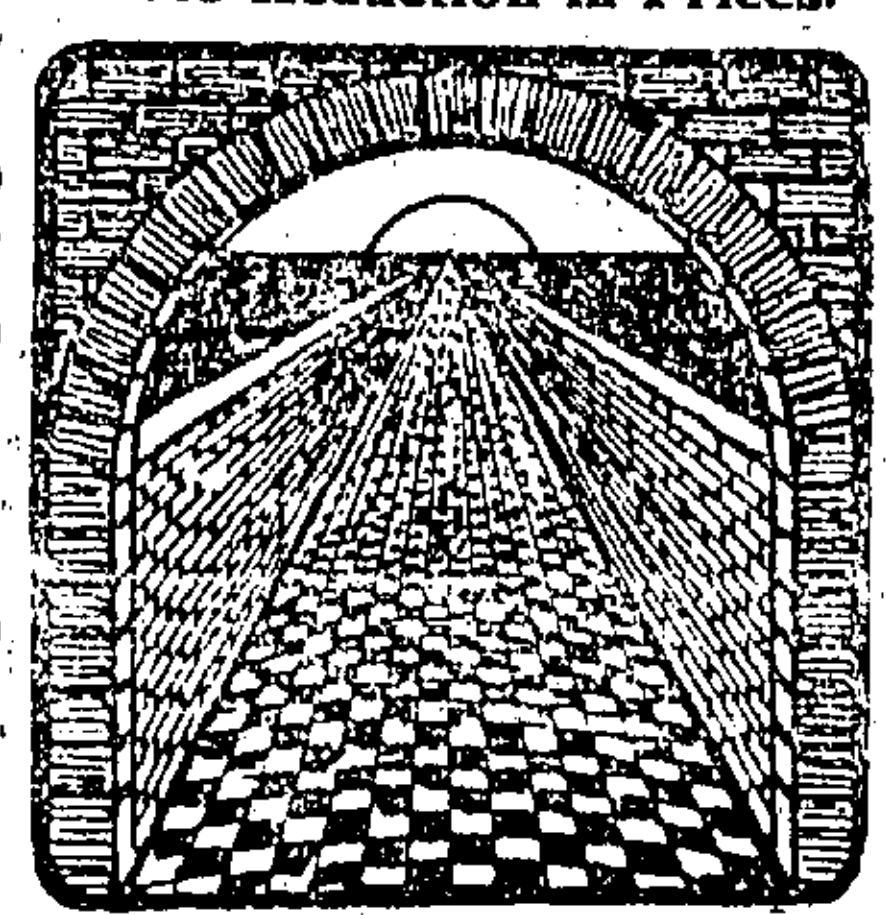
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MURDER IN TIENTSIN.

HOTEL PROPRIETOR STABBED TO DEATH.

EARLY MORNING TRAGEDY.

PEKING, June 2nd.

A shocking and mysterious murder occurred in the early hours of Wednesday morning in the Taku Road at Tientsin.

The victim was George Widler, the proprietor of the hostelry known as the Tientsin Hotel, No. 14, Taku Road, who had been living here for a number of years. Widler, who was a Turkish Jew and who was born at Constantinople, was 55 years of age.

He was (it appears) in the habit of occupying a separate bedroom in the hotel to that of his wife and he retired to bed late on Tuesday night while his wife also went to sleep in her bedroom which adjoins her husband's. About three o'clock in the morning, it is stated, he was aroused by hearing screams from her husband's room and on making her way there she found Widler lying on the floor near the door bleeding profusely and in an

expiring condition. He had evidently been stabbed. Mrs. Widler opened the window and blew a police whistle and shouted for the police.

Police Arrive On the Scene.

On the arrival of the police of the No. 1 Special Administrative Area they found that Widler was dead. There were terrible wounds in his head and stomach but no trace of the weapon used could be found despite the exhaustive searches of the detectives.

The front door of the hotel was discovered to be closed and locked, but the back door was open. A bloodstain was found on this latter door and also another bloodstain in the yard, so that it is considered highly probable that the murderer left, if he did not enter by this route. No money or valuables were missing and nothing in the hotel appears to have been interfered with. Drawers, boxes, cupboards were all intact and there were no signs anywhere of an intruder or intruders.

It is thought that Widler had enemies and it is suggested that revenge and not robbery was the motive for the crime. This is substantiated by the fact that nothing had been removed from any part of the building nor had any attempt been made to disturb anything.

SOME GOOD RESOLUTIONS.

COMMITTEES APPOINTED AND ORDERS GIVEN.

BUT THE OLD WAYS CONTINUE.

CANTON TIRED OF ITS OFFICIALS.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

People in Canton are getting tired of the personalities that pervade officialdom. Those at any particular moment holding power use it very largely to pursue private quarrels, branding opponents with opinions opposite to those fashionable at the moment. There is, indeed, a growing desire that office holders should start carrying out real measures of reform for the benefit of the agriculturists who have been badly exploited by militarists and politicians. Realising that discontent is in the air, the Kwangtung Administrative Council have instructed the Bureaux of Agriculture and Labour, Industry, Justice, Public Lands, and Provincial Agricultural Association to submit programmes for the improvement of the conditions of the farmers. The evils attendant upon political persecution, resulting in a good many people being shot or imprisoned as "Reds" or "Anti-Reds," alternately, whereas their sole offence was some private difference with a local pundit, have received the attention of General Chien Fu Chien, the Canton Garrison Commissioner who has just issued an order to the effect that that sort of thing has got to stop.

But while these exemplary orders and laudable plans are being proclaimed from the Government departments life in Canton continues to be held cheaply. On June 14th a workman belonging to the Glass Workers' Union in Canton was shot dead and a number of others wounded in front of the Bureau of Agriculture and Labour. The incident followed the refusal of a petitioning parade to disband and it became necessary to call upon the armed police, so threatening had the attitude of the demonstrators become towards the officials. That sort of thing was common during the "Red" regime in Canton during the last two years, but this was the first happening of this kind since April 15th, when the "Reds" were forcibly ejected.

Military authorities in Canton have been informed by their agents in South Hunan that the "Reds" in that part of the country have ceased their activities, and the peasants' leagues have been banned proscribed and are forbidden to hold meetings.

Mr. Li Shing Yi, who was Secretary to the Ministry of Finance in Canton when Mr. T. V. Soong was Minister, may soon be released from military custody. Mr. Li was arrested because of his close connection with the Sun family who are now considered to be the tools of M. Boredin. Since Mr. Li's incarceration the receipts of the opium sale bureau, of which he was the chief, have fallen considerably. When Mr. Li was in charge, some \$600,000 monthly could easily be collected; but now smuggling of opium has again become active, to the detriment of the Kuomintang monopoly.

The Commissioner for Civil Affairs in Kwangtung in planning to install a telephone system for the whole province. It is feared that this will never be realized as long as the tenure of office of an official does not average more than three months. The Commissioner, Mr. Chu Chia Hua, is looking forward to the time when he will be able to call up each district magistracy but he will be a clever man if he holds his post for the length of time needed to get that far.

Postal employees in Kwangtung Province are to have a seven-day convention from July first next. (Continued on next column).

A TRIBUTE TO THE JAPANESE.

HIGHLY RESPECTED RESIDENTS.

INCORPORATION ORDINANCE.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon, the Hon. Mr. D. G. M. Bernard, in moving the first reading of a Bill intitled "An Ordinance to provide for the incorporation of the Japanese Residents Association of Hong Kong," said:—

The purpose of this Bill is to incorporate the Directors of the Japanese Residents Association so as to enable them to hold immovable property in perpetual succession and the Bill follows the general form of incorporation Ordinances. The appointment of Directors and all matters of internal Management are left to be decided in accordance with the constitution of the Association for the time being.

The Association is for the mutual benefit of the Japanese residents in this Colony and for social and benevolent purposes amongst the Japanese Community. The Association has been in existence some 19 years and has a membership of about 600. At present the properties mentioned in Section 5 are held by Trustees on behalf of the Association. But this is inconvenient owing to the movement of the Trustees from time to time to other parts and incorporation would be of great advantage to them.

I may add that we have a close connection and considerable trade with Japan necessitating the presence of a large number of Japanese residents in Hong Kong to care for their business interests, and there is no more highly respected section of the community. If this Bill be passed it will be of much assistance to them and serve as an indication of our feelings of friendship towards them and our readiness to assist in making their residence in this British Colony as pleasant as possible.

The Attorney-General seconded and the Bill was read a first time.

ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.

A HONAN FRONT SUGGESTION.

Following the news of the breakdown of the medical service for the wounded on both sides at the Honan front some suggestions have been made during the last few days of sending a detachment of the St. John's Ambulance Brigade of Hong Kong to Central China.

The matter was discussed by the Chinese Y.M.C.A. Division of the St. John's Ambulance last evening, but owing the large expense involved, nothing definite was decided, and it is unlikely that anything can be done, unless big financial support is forthcoming.

It was suggested that members volunteering for duty should be compensated up to their present earning power and that a life insurance of \$10,000 on each member should also be provided for the benefit of their families.

The Silk Reform Section of the Bureau of Industry in Canton is suggesting that the Bureau establish a raw silk testing house to prevent the export of low grade silk, harmful to the reputation of the industry in South China. The Bureau is appointing a committee of eleven silk merchants in the City to go into the subject.

The evil of using blind girls, nominally as sing-song girls, is to be gradually abolished. The Municipality is, or rather says that it is shortly opening a home for the housing and training according to modern methods of these girls. The Departments of Public Health and Public Safety are preparing plans for the reconstruction of the Fong Pin Hospital as such an institution.

The Manchu régime left in Canton a Home for the Aged and Infirm, comprising three large community blocks. During the revolutionary period it soon became derelict. Then the French Mission took it over but the Canton Authorities have reclaimed it.

Nanking wants the aeroplanes still at Canton, and Chiang Kai Shek is expected to demand that they be transferred to his military headquarters.

The 400 cadets of Whampoa Military Academy who were arrested some weeks ago as "Reds" and are still in custody will remain so during the pleasure of General Chiang Kai Shek, the nominal commandant of cadets in the Academy. Chiang Kai Shek may possibly visit Canton following the fall of Haichow.

BATHING BEACHES.

THIS YEAR'S PROGRAMME.

\$10,230 TO BE SPENT ON IMPROVEMENTS.

EXPENDITURE OF \$52,000 DURING NEXT FEW YEARS.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday afternoon it was stated that the recommendations of the Bathing Beach Committee, if carried out in their entirety, would involve an expenditure of upwards of \$52,000.

It is probable that these recommendations will be carried out in the course of the next few years, but in the meantime a programme of improvements entailing an expenditure of \$10,230 has been approved for this Summer.

The details were given by the Colonial Secretary in answer to questions submitted by the Hon. Sir H. E. Pollock. In the absence of Sir Henry the questions were formally asked by the Hon. Mr. W. E. L. Shenton. They were as follows:—

1.—With reference to the enclosed article, headed "Taiwan Bay Thing," from the Hong Kong Telegraph of Wednesday last, the 4th May, will the Government state whether they are taking any, and if so what, steps to remedy the matters connected with Public Bathing in Taiwan Bay, which are referred to in that article, and when such steps will be completed?

2.—With reference to the Report of the Bathing Beaches Committee of the 17th July last, will the Government state, for the information of the public, what steps are being taken to carry out the recommendations of that Committee, and when such steps will be completed?

The answers read by the Colonial Secretary were:—

1.—The article in the Hong Kong Telegraph of 4th May, 1927, referred to in the Hon. Member's first question was published some days prior to the date fixed for the opening of this beach, viz., 7th May, and therefore may be regarded as somewhat premature.

The amount of accommodation provided is precisely similar to that provided in recent years at Stonecutters, which Taiwan beach is intended to replace for this year.

The matsheds and latrine could not, at the date of the article, be removed as they were let up on permit the terms of which entitled the permitted to one month's notice. This permit expired on 20th May and the sheds and latrine have now been removed, and the work of cleaning up their sites has been taken in hand.

The only funds at the disposal of Government were those provided originally for the beach at Stonecutters and, in the present financial circumstances, it was not considered possible to provide a supplementary allotment.

2.—It has been estimated that to carry out the recommendations of the Bathing Beach Committee in their entirety an expenditure of upwards of \$52,000 will be required, a small portion of which will prove to be a recurrent charge. It is not considered practicable at present to expend this amount, but it is intended to spread the work over some years. In 1927, a programme of work costing in all \$10,230 has been approved by the Finance Committee of Legislative Council (subject, as regards one item of \$6,500 to subsequent approval of plans by the Finance Committee) and the work is in hand and will be completed as rapidly as possible.

The details of this year's programme are as follows:—

Kennedy Town.	
Fresh water service	50.00
Extension to bathing shed	900.00
Repulse Bay.	
Clearing passage through rocks	60.00
Fresh water supply	300.00
Removal of undergrowth	450.00
Hiring matsheds for public use	500.00
Sanitary conveniences (only after plans have been submitted and approved)	6,500.00
Wages:	
Sanitary coolies	120.00
Public shed staff	500.00
Castle Peak.	
Fresh water supply	500.00
Stanley.	
Removal of undergrowth	250.00
Training stream to drain stagnant pool	100.00
Shek O.	
Nil.	
Cheung Sha.	
Nil.	
Total	\$10,230.00

THE 'LEUNG KWONG' INQUIRY.

NAVIGATION OF CAPSUL-MUN PASS.

EVIDENCE OF CAPT. R. D. THOMAS.

The evidence of Capt. R. D. Thomas, Superintendent of the Hong Kong Tug and Lighter Co., was taken at the resumed inquest at the Central Magistracy on the victims of the *Leung Kwong* disaster in Capsulmun Pass on May 22nd.

Mr. T. G. Bennett appeared for the owners of the *Moonshine*, Mr. G. K. Hall Bruton for Capt. Wilson of the *Leung Kwong*, and Mr. G. S. Jones for the owners of *Leung Kwong*.

Capt. Thomas said that he had been through the Pass many times, and should most certainly consider it his duty as master of a ship to be on the bridge during the journey through the pass. Witness indicated on the chart the course he himself would take—almost easterly until Green Island or its light appeared, then starboard helm and along the Lantau side of the channel where the water was very deep.

In reply to the Coroner, witness said that the s.s. *Moonshine* was a towboat of approximately the same draught as the s.s. *Leung Kwong*.

If the helmsman of the *Moonshine* shaped his course some 500 feet from the west of the Mawan red light and then turned practically due south towards Lantau, witness should say that his navigation was at fault. The tide was at full ebb at the time of the collision, and running at from two and a half to three knots an hour. On that day the tide began to ebb at 3.12 p.m. and reached full ebb at 11.16; it was therefore, half tide at 7.30.

If the coxswain had stood out until within 500 feet of the red light, he risked running upon a nearby reef.

Mr. Bennett pointed out that the coxswain had stated that when he altered his course he was within 500 feet of the light.

The Coroner said that the coxswain later amended his statement of the afternoon.

Mr. Bennett replied that it was obvious that the coxswain commenced to turn when 500 feet away from the light. It was not fair to suggest to the Captain that the coxswain was steering straight for the light.

The Coroner qualified his question by asking if at any time the coxswain was within 500 feet of the light it was safe navigation.

Capt. Thomas replied that for a vessel of her size she would be perfectly safe even if she were a little over half that distance from the light. Witness should say that to pass within 500 feet was not good navigation but there was no danger. Normally a ship should pass in the middle of the channel between 800 and 1,000 feet from the red light.

The Coroner asked witness whether, if he were going North and saw approaching another ship from the South at night, he would expect to see the starboard light first. Witness replied that should be visible for a short time.

The Coroner: Supposing you saw the starboard light and then both lights coming towards you, would that be quite usual?—Yes.

Then you would expect to see the port light only?—Yes, shortly afterwards.

Answering another question the witness said that if he were going down the middle of the channel and saw both lights bearing on him in the same track, he should alter his helm to starboard.

Would you under any circumstances bear to port?—Certainly not.

Supposing the collision occurred pretty near the centre of the channel and the ship sank in less than ten minutes is it possible that it could have sunk near the Lantau shore? If she were bearing towards Lantau shore the tide would push her in as she was sinking. The witness added that if fully ten minutes elapsed between the time of the accident and the sinking it was possible the *Leung Kwong* might have sunk at the spot marked on the chart. That was, of course, if her engines were still going and had not been reversed.

The hearing was adjourned.

OPIUM DEATH MYSTERY.

INQUEST ON YOUNG WIFE CONCLUDED.

CORONER AND JURY AT VARIANCE.

That the dead woman often took a handful of pills containing opium was stated in evidence at the resumed inquest, held yesterday at the Central Magistracy, on a young Chinese married woman named Che Ha, who died in the Government Civil Hospital on April 22nd from acute opium poisoning. The Coroner was Mr. R. E. Lindsell. The parents of deceased were represented by Mr. H. Lo, and the husband and his parents by Mr. H. J. Armstrong. The case was adjourned at the end of last month.

Dr. J. R. Craig stated that on April 23rd he made a post-mortem examination of the body, but found little evidence of anything wrong save congestion of the lungs. He could find no signs or symptoms of pathological interest. He removed the organs and sent them to an analyst.

The Coroner: The condition of the lungs was consistent with death from opium poisoning?—Yes.

The mother-in-law of deceased was then called. She stated that

soon after the wedding, the girl was left in her charge at Canton. About twelve days after the wedding deceased complained of pains in the chest, and witness called in two Chinese doctors who prescribed a remedy. On March 20th, about three months after the wedding, they moved down to Hong Kong.

The Coroner: Did deceased complain of pains during the time she was in Hong Kong?—Yes.

Deceased insisted that there was no need for a doctor, continued witness, and she therefore refused to see one. She took some pills given to her by her father. On April 22nd deceased again complained to witness of the pains in her chest, and at that time she seemed to be very unwell. She got up early in the morning to help witness to serve tea, but later returned to bed. Deceased still refused to see a doctor, saying that the pills would cure her. She was in the habit of swallowing large handfuls of these pills. Witness went out during the morning, and when she returned the girl was unconscious.

The Coroner: It is perfectly clear from this evidence that sometime that morning deceased took a quantity of opium.

Witness added that she could not explain the presence of opium in the body, for no opium was kept in the house. It was ridiculous to suppose that opium had been deliberately administered to the girl, and witness did not know any reason why she should have committed suicide. She might have taken opium by mistake, but if she had done so, witness could not imagine where she had obtained it. Corroborative evidence was given by an ayah in the employ of the family.

Addressing the jury, the Coroner remarked that there was no evidence whatever that could justify the jury in bringing in a verdict either of murder, suicide or accident. The only possible verdict was one of acute opium poisoning, with the remark that it was impossible to determine the source from which the opium came.

After a retirement of some minutes, the jury returned the verdict as follows:—

That the deceased died from the effects of opium poisoning administered to her by some person or persons unknown.

The Coroner commented that he must accept the verdict, though he could not agree that there was any evidence to support it.

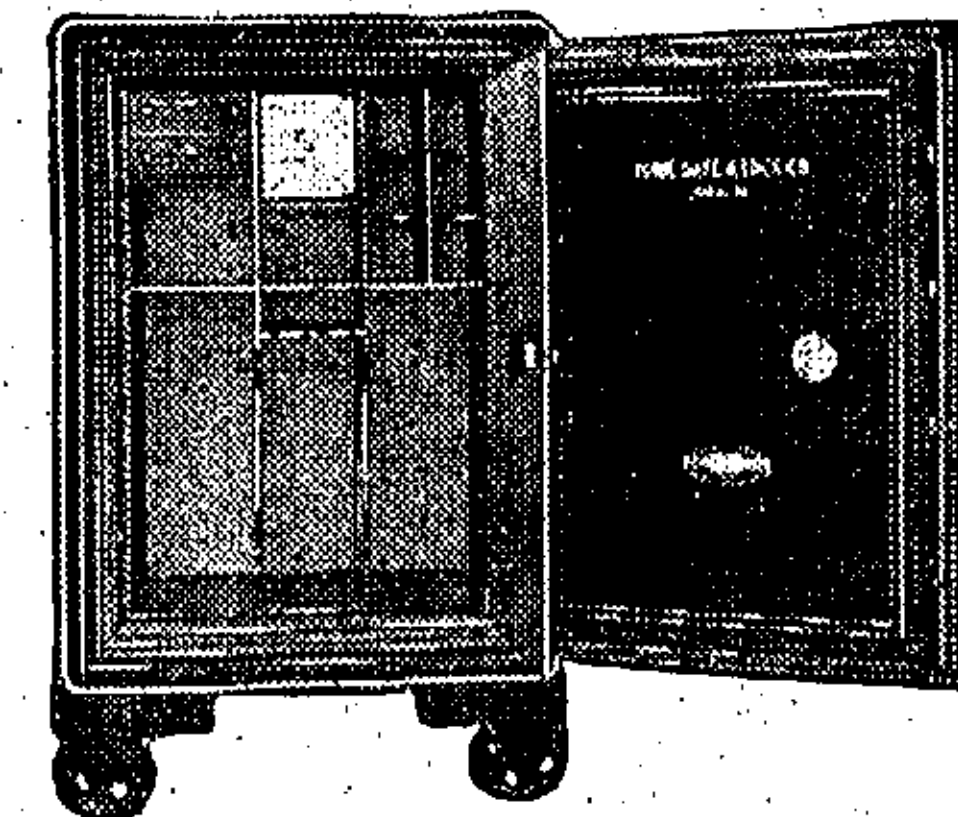
RIVER LEVELS.

KWANGTUNG CONSERVANCY BULLETIN.

West River at Shuihung: June 14th, 17ft.; June 15th, 16ft.; highest level on record 41 feet; lowest on record 0in. North River at Tsingyuen: June 14th, 13ft. 6ins.; June 15th, 12ft. 6ins.; highest level on record 28ft. 7ins.; lowest 0in. North River at Samsui: June 14th, 11ft. 3ins.; June 15th, 10ft. 7ins.; highest level on record 27ft. 3ins.; lowest 5ft. East River at Sheklung: June 14th, 11ft. 6ins.; June 15th, 11ft. 2ins.; highest 16ft. 2ins.; lowest 3ft.

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Dunnage's Shipping Terms and Phrases	\$1.90	Grant's Commerce and Correspondence	\$3.75
Withney's Book-keeper's Vade-Mecum	\$2.65	Spalding's Functions of Money	\$5.65
Tovey's Balance Sheets	\$1.90	Cole's Company Secretary	\$4.50
Ashworth's Limited Liability Companies	\$3.00	Cole's Company Accounts	\$5.65
Dowler's Auditing, Accounting and Banking	\$5.65	Pixley's Auditors' Their Duties	\$15.75
Spalding's Banker's Credits	\$3.00	Cunningham's Port Economics	\$4.50
Steele's Banker as a Lender	\$3.75	Spalding's Foreign Exchange and Foreign Bills	\$5.65
Coleworthy's Practical Directorship	\$5.65	Bolting's Commercial Management	\$3.00
Bon's Hotel Organization	\$3.00	Bugshaw's Practical Banking	\$5.65
Holland's Law of Contract	\$3.75	Easton's Money, Exchange and Banking	\$4.50
Hammond's Secretarial Practice	\$5.65		
Nowery's Consular Requirements	\$5.65		

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED. THE BOOKSHOP. CHALMERS ROAD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY
(BRITISH SECTION).
NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED OF A CHANGE IN THE TRAIN SERVICE. Commencing 20th INSTANT.

The following Expresses will also run between KOWLOON and CANTON:—

UP TRAINS.—

Kowloon—Dep. 8.00 A.M.
Arriving Canton 11.50 A.M.

Kowloon—Dep. 3.00 P.M.
Arriving Canton 6.47 P.M.

DOWN TRAINS.—

Canton—Dep. 8.05 A.M.
Arriving Kowloon 11.49 A.M.

Canton—Dep. 2.20 P.M.
Arriving Kowloon 7.04 P.M.

SINGLE FARES.—

1st Class \$5.00
2nd Class \$2.00
3rd Class \$1.00

For further Particulars, please see Time Tables.
G. A. WALKER,
Manager.
Kowloon, 17th June, 1927. [5040]

HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFINS.

THE Date for CLOSING the LIST of SUBSCRIBERS to the above has been POSTPONED to THURSDAY, 23rd JUNE, 1927, at 5 P.M.

By Order,
C. B. BROWN,
Secretary.
[5038]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN BANKRUPTCY

No. 17 of 1926.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR DISCHARGE.

Re MERWANJI PALLONJI TALATI residing at No. 18, Ice House Street, VICTORIA, in the Colony of HONG KONG, Merchant, carrying on business at the same address.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the above-named debtor having applied to the Court for his Discharge, the Court, has fixed SATURDAY, the 9th day of JULY, 1927, at 10.30 o'clock in the Forenoon, for hearing the Application.

Dated the 17th day of June, 1927.
E. L. AGASSIZ,
Official Receiver.
[5037]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

COMPANIES WINDING UP

No. 3 of 1926.

IN THE MATTER OF THE COMPANIES ORDINANCES 1911-1925

AND THE RUSSO-ASIATIC BANK.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that it is intended to declare a FIRST AND FINAL DIVIDEND in the above matter, and Creditors, WHO HAVE NOT ALREADY DONE SO, are Required on or before the 20th day of JULY, 1927, to send their Names and Addresses, and the particulars of their Debts or Claims and the Names and Addresses of their Solicitors, if any, to the Official Receiver, Supreme Court, the Liquidator in this matter, and are also required by their Solicitors or Personally to come in and prove their Debts or Claims at the Office of the Official Receiver, Supreme Court, between the Hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any Distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 17th day of June, 1927.
JOHN FLEMING, C.A.,
Special Manager,
c/o LOVE BISHAM & MATTHEWS,
3, Queen's Road Central,
Chartered Bank Building.
[5035]

PUBLIC AUCTION

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

SITUATE at VICTORIA, HONG KONG, registered at the Land Office as SECTION A or INLAND LOT No. 17. Together with all Buildings thereon known as Nos. 38 & 40, Queen's Road Central and No. 1A, Stanley Street to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION on Monday, the 20th day of June, 1927, at 3 o'clock P.M., by Mr. E. V. M. R. De Souza, the Auctioneer, in his Auction Room, No. 4, Duddell Street, Hong Kong.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, Apply to—Dr. E. W. T'so, Solicitor for the Vendor, No. 26, Des Vaux Road Central or to Mr. E. V. M. R. De Souza, the Auctioneer, Hong Kong, the 19th day of May, 1927. [4488]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—We, the Undersigned, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE on behalf of Mr. CHU KIN TUNG (朱錦棠) that the Power of Attorney given by Mr. CHU KIN TUNG (朱錦棠) to Mrs. WU PUI WAH (吳佩芳) and dated the 4th day of SEPTEMBER, 1925, has been CANCELLED.

GEO. K. HALL BRUTTON & Co.,
Solicitors for Mr. CHU KIN TUNG,
St. George's Building,
Chater Road, Hong Kong.
Hong Kong, 16th June, 1927. [5034]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, L'GARD ROAD.
EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Living Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Possession MAY 1st.—Apply: LINSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET Unfurnished. End October. Five-roomed HOUSE on the PEAK. Recently renovated. Moderate Rent. Apply Box 5931, c/o Hongkong Daily Press. [5031]

TO LET—Spacious OFFICES in No. 11, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. Apply—COMPTON & DEPT. DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd. [5019]

TO BE LET—Furnished from 1st JULY, FIVE-BEDROOMED HOUSE, MAGAZINE GAP, THE PEAK. Six Rooms, Four Bathrooms, Modern Sanitation, Private Garage. Apply: F. M. CRAWFORD, c/o LANE, CRAWFORD, LTD. [255]

TO LET From 1st JULY, 1927. No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, PEAK. Four Rooms, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply MESSRS. DEACONS, PRINCES BUILDING. [254]

SHOPS TO LET

88 AND 92, NATHAN ROAD, KOWLOON.

OFFICES TO LET

STEPHENS BUILDING, 67/69, DES VEAUX ROAD CENTRAL.

PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD.

APPLY TO A. J. DAVID, PRINCE'S BUILDING, CHATER ROAD. [25]

ROOMS: Hong Kong and Kowloon. Single, double, flats furnished or unfurnished. Houses, Buildings for disposal. Satisfactory investments considered. Shares negotiated.

SMALL INVESTORS. TEL. C. 463.

HOUSE Required, cash purchase, present values, situated 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11-12-13-14-15-16-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000-1001-1002-1003-1004-1005-1006-1007-1008-1009-1010-1011-1012-1013-1014-1015-1016-1017-1018-1019-1020-1021-1022-1023-1024-1025-1026-1027-1028-1029-1030-1031-1032-1033-1034-1035-1036-1037-1038-1039-1040-1041-1042-1043-1044-1045-1046-1047-1048-1049-1050-1051-1052-1053-1054-1055-1056-1057-1058-1059-1060-1061-1062-1063-1064-1065-1066-1067-1068-1069-1070-1071-1072-1073-1074-1075-1076-1077-1078-1079-1080-1081-1082-1083-1084-1085-1086-1087-1088-1089-1090-1091-1092-1093-1094-1095-1096-1097-1098-1099-1100-1101-1102-1103-1104-1105-1106-1107-1108-1109-1110-1111-1112-1113-1114-1115-1116-1117-1118-1119-1120-1121-1122-1123-1124-1125-1126-1127-1128-1129-1130-1131-1132-1133-1134-1135-1136-1137-1138-1139-1140-1141-1142-1143-1144-1145-1146-1147-1148-1149-1150-1151-1152-1153-1154-1155-1156-1157-1158-1159-1160-1161-1162-1163-1164-1165-1166-1167-1168-1169-1170-1171-1172-1173-1174-1175-1176-1177-1178-1179-1180-1181-1182-1183-1184-1185-1186-1187-1188-1189-1190-1191-1192-1193-1194-1195-1196-1197-1198-1199-1200-1201-1202-1203-1204-1205-1206-1207-1208-1209-1210-1211-1212-1213-1214-1215-1216-1217-1218-1219-1220-1221-1222-1223-1224-1225-1226-1227-1228-1229-1230-1231-1232-1233-1234-1235-1236-1237-1238-1239-1240-1241-1242-1243-1244-1245-1246-1247-1248-1249-1250-1251-1252-1253-1254-1255-1256-1257-1258-1259-1260-1261-1262-1263-1264-1265-1266-1267-1268-1269-1270-1271-1272-1273-1274-1275-1276-1277-1278-1279-1280-1281-1282-1283-1284-1285-1286-1287-1288-1289-1290-1291-1292-1293-1294-1295-1296-1297-1298-1299-1300-1301-1302-1303-1304-1305-1306-1307-1308-1309-1310-1311-1312-1313-1314-1315-1316-1317-1318-1319-1320-1321-1322-1323-1324-1325-1326-1327-1328-1329-1330-1331-1332-1333-1334-1335-1336-1337-1338-1339-1340-1341-1342-1343-1344-1345-1346-1347-1348-1349-1350-1351-1352-1353-1354-1355-1356-1357-1358-1359-1360-1361-1362-1363-1364-1365-1366-1367-1368-1369-1370-1371-1372-1373-1374-1375-1376-1377-1378-1379-1380-1381-1382-1383-1384-1385-1386-1387-1388-1389-1390-1391-1392-1393-1394-1395-1396-1397-1398-1399-1400-1401-1402-1403-1404-1405-1406-1407-1408-1409-1410-1411-1412-1413-1414-1415-1416-1417-1418-1419-1420-1421-1422-1423-1424-1425-1426-1427-1428-1429-1430-1431-1432-1433-1434-1435-1436-1437-1438-1439-1440-1441-1442-1443-1444-1445-1446-1447-1448-1449-1450-1451-1452-1453-1454-1455-1456-1457-1458-1459-1460-1461-1462-1463-1464-1465-1466-1467-1468-1469-1470-1471-1472-1473-1474-1475-1476-1477-1478-1479-1480-1481-1482-1483-1484-1485-1486-1487-1488-1489-1490-1491-1492-1493-1494-1495-1496-1497-1498-1499-1500-1501-1502-1503-1504-1505-1506-1507-1508-1509-1510-1511-1512-1513-1514-1515-1516-1517-1518-1519-1520-1521-1522-1523-1524-1525-1526-1527-1528-1529-1530-1531-1532-1533-1534-1535-1536-1537-1538-1539-1540-1541-1542-1543-1544-1545-1546-1547-1548-1549-1550-1551-1552-1553-1554-1555-1556-1557-1558-1559-1560-1561-1562-1563-1564-1565-1566-1567-1568-1569-1570-1571-1572-1573-1574-1575-1576-1577-1578-1579-1580-1581-1582-1583-1584-1585-1586-1587-1588-1589-1590-1591-1592-1593-1594-1595-1596-1597-1598-1599-1600-1601-1602-1603-1604-1605-1606-1607-1608-1609-1610-1611-1612-1613-1614-1615-1616-1617-1618-1619-1620-1621-1622-1623-1624-1625-1626-1627-1628-1629-1630-1631-1632-1633-1634-1635-1636-1637-1638-1639-1640-1641-1642-1643-1644-1645-1646-1647-1648-1649-1650-1651-1652-1653-1654-1655-1656-1657-1658-1659-1660-1661-1662-1663-1664-1665-1666-1667-1668-1669-1670-1671-1672-1673-1674-1675-1676-1677-1678-1679-1680-1681-1682-1683-1684-1685-1686-1687-1688-1689-1690-1691-1692-1693-1694-1695-1696-1697-1698-1699-1700-1701-1702-1703-1704-1705-1706-1707-1708-1709-1710-1711-1712-1713-1714-1715-1716-1717-1718-1719-1720-1721-1722-1723-1724-1725-1726-1727-1728-1729-1730-1731-1732-1733-1734-1735-1736-1737-1738-1739-1740-1741-1742-1743-1744-1745-1746-1747-1748-1749-1750-1751-1752-1753-1754-1755-1756-1757-1758-1759-1760-1761-1762-1763-1764-1765-1766-1767-1768-1769-1770-1771-1772-1773-1774-1775-1776-1777-1778-1779-1780-1781-1782-1783-1784-1785-1786-1787-1788-1789-1790-1791-1792-1793-1794-1795-1796-1797-1798-1799-1800-1801-1802-1803-1804-1805-1806-1807-1808-1809-1810-1811-1812-1813-1814-1815-1816-1817-1818-1819-1820-1821-1822-1823-1824-1825-1826-1827-1828-1829-1830-1831-1832-1833-1834-1835-1836-1837-1838-1839-1840-1841-1842-1843-1844-1845-1846-1847-1848-1849-1850-1851-1852-1853-1854-1855-1856-1857-1858-1859-1860-1861-1862-1863-1864-1865-1866-1867-1868-1869-1870-1871-1872-1873-1874-1875-1876-1877-1878-1879-1880-1881-1882-1883-1884-1885-1886-1887-1888-1889-1890-1891-1892-1893-1894-1895-1896-1897-1898-1899-1900-1901-1902-1903-1904-1905-1906-1907-1908-1909-1910-1911-1912-1913-1914-1915-1916-1917-1918-1919-1920-1921-1922-1923-1924-1925-1926-1927-1928-1929-1930-1931-1932-1933-1934-1935-1936-1937-1938-1939-1940-1941-1942-1943-1944-1945-1946-1947-1948-1949-1950-1951-1952-1953-1954-1955-195

PEKING'S CABINET REORGANISED.

THE SOUTHERN ARMIES' CAMPAIGN AGAINST SHANTUNG.

MARSHAL CHIANG LEAVES NANKING FOR THE FRONT.

HONANESE TROOPS' INVASION FROM EASTERN HONAN BORDER.

FENGTIENESE BRING ABOUT CHANGE OF PEKING CABINET.

50,000 SZECHUANESSE TROOPS FOR YANG SEN ARRIVE AT ICHANG.

The Nationalist Army's campaign in Shantung is rapidly developing, and there are many indications that something in the nature of a decisive blow will be struck soon in the vicinity of Tsingtao.

Chiang Kai Shek left Nanking, on the 15th instant, personally to direct operations on the Shantung front.

Chin Yun Ao, who is identified with the Hankow "Reds," is reported as being about to lead a number of Honanese troops to invade Shantung from the eastern Honan border.

It is stated that the majority of Sun Chuen Fang's troops are concentrated at Tsingtao, and Sun declares that he still has 120,000 soldiers at his disposal to engage the Southerners in a "decisive action."

Evidently the Fengtienese soldiers are being reserved mainly for the defence of Chihli and, perhaps, of Peking itself.

From a Chinese contemporary we learn that the Fengtienese leaders at their recent conference decided that the Peking Cabinet should be immediately reorganized, and that Mr. Pun Fu be appointed Premier of the new Cabinet.

Reuter's telegram-to-hand confirms this by announcing that Dr. Wellington Koo has definitely resigned from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as from the office of Acting Premier.

The situation on the Yangtze appears to continue quiet, and evidently there has been neither fighting nor molestation of foreigners. Some 50,000 Szechuanese troops have, however, arrived at Ichang to help Yang Sen against Hankow; and their advent will probably change the present peaceful aspect of affairs on the Upper Reaches of the Yangtze River.

THE SHANTUNG ARMY.

(Wah Tsz Yat Pao).

SHANGHAI, June 16th. The majority of Sun Chuen Fang's remnants have concentrated at Tsingtao, while about 25,000 troops, stationed at Tancheng and Taichew (near Tsingtao) have been assigned to General Chow Yin Jan, formerly Tupan of Fukien.

Sun declares that he still possesses a strong force, numbering 120,000, with which he will be able to bring the Southerners to a decisive fight.

The "Red" Invasion. General Chin Yun Ao is reported to be leading a number of Honanese troops to invade Shantung from the eastern Honan border.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek left Nanking for the front on the 15th instant to direct the campaign in Shantung.

From a Legation source, it is reported that the American Red Cross Association at Hankow has sent a Red Cross corps to Honan to treat the wounded soldiers at the front. Those already in their hands number about 5,000, and those awaiting their care number at least between 5,000 to 10,000.

General Yen Shih Shan telegraphed to Nanking reporting that he has taken up office as Commander of the Kuomintang Revolutionary Army in the North and will establish a military office representing him at Nanking.

WUHAN.

[NAVAL WIRELESS.]

HANKOW, June 15th. The arrest in Wuchang of a large number of Marshal Chiang Kai Shek's troops, in plain clothes, has resulted in elaborate precautions by the Wuhai authorities against a coup. Martial law has been declared and street searches are rigorously carried out. All gates to the city are heavily guarded and are shut at night.

The military have rounded up a large number of men believed to be special details from Chiang Kai Shek's anti-Red army, and executions are a daily occurrence. It is understood.

Information now to hand indicates that there was considerable difference of opinion and argument at the Chengchow Conference just concluded, and it is stated that the Wuhai authorities left somewhat discomfited.

In Hankow, the situation remains unaltered, but it is feared that trouble may be experienced in the near future. The rice shortage is causing severe hardship, particularly among the coolie class, and with the extra strain thrown on the resources by the returns of large numbers of troops from the Honan front, it is thought that there may be clashes.

Martial Law At Wuchang. SHANGHAI, June 15th.

Trouble in the future is feared at Hankow, according to reports received to-day. Large numbers (Continued on next column).

FROM TEXAS TO HONG KONG.

AMERICAN SPORTSMAN'S OFFER FOR AERIAL FLIGHT.

CONDITIONS ANNOUNCED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 16th. The Dallas (Texas) sportsman, William Easterwood, offers a prize of \$25,000 for a flight from Dallas to Hong Kong, stopping at San Francisco, Honolulu, Guam or Manila.

A condition of the flight is that it be completed in 143 consecutive hours before September 15th, 1928.

PEKING'S POLITICS. NEW PARTY FORMED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 16th. Dr. Wellington Koo has definitely resigned the Ministry of Foreign Affairs as well as the Acting Premiership.

Chinese papers announce that Mr. Pan Fu has inaugurated a new Party (*Hsin Kuo Chia Tung*, New Nationalist Party) whose chief aims will be the promotion of nationalism, reformation in national politics, preservation of the sovereignty of China.

According to Japanese reports Feng Yu Hsiang has returned to Tungkwang, while his troops are stationed between Chengchow and Tungkwang. None are to be seen in the vicinity of the Yellow River.

BRITAIN'S NAVAL ADDITIONS.

COST UP TO DATE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15th. In the House of Commons, replying to questions, Mr. W. C. Bridgeman estimated that the additional cost falling on the navy vote, due to the additional naval forces in China, was hitherto £240,000.

BRITISH LEGATION.

GUARD MAY BE REINFORCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15th. In the House of Commons, Capt. H. D. King stated that probably the British force of the Legation Guard at Peking would be reinforced by about one company.

Shanghai Force. He saw no reason to alter the previous estimate as to the cost of the Shanghai Defence Force.

Capt. King added that he understood the Municipality at Shanghai was not claiming rent for the accommodation provided.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

British Policy Re-stated.

LONDON, June 15th. Replying to questions in the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson said he was unable to express an opinion as to whether the Powers interested in the Far East were observing a policy of non-interference in purely Chinese matters, but that policy was followed by Britain, who hoped to secure the general adoption of this policy as far as possible.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Air Force Units.

LONDON, June 15th. Sir Samuel Hoare stated in the House of Commons that the total additional charge hitherto falling on the air votes in respect of the despatch of air units to China was approximately £40,000.

The Defence Of Peking.

LONDON, June 15th. In the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson told a questioner that British troops had been despatched to Peking and Tientsin in view of the agreement between the Powers and the Chinese Government in 1901.

Tientsin Negotiations Suspended.

LONDON, June 15th. Questioned in the House of Commons as regards the progress of the negotiations relating to Tientsin, Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson said that since the previous statement on May 2nd, the negotiations had been suspended, while certain points were being settled between the British Minister and the authorities at Peking.

Therefore, for the present, it was not proper to make a public statement on the subject.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

Britons Returning To Hankow Kiukiang.

RUEY, June 15th. Replying to questions about China, in the House of Commons, Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson stated that the naval authorities and His Majesty's Minister had agreed that British residents, including a small proportion of women, might now be permitted to return to Hankow and Kiukiang.

THE ATLANTIC LURE.

ANOTHER U.S. ASPIRANT.

COMMANDER BYRD ABOUT TO START FROM NEW YORK.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 16th. Commander Byrd, whose departure for Europe in the aeroplane America is imminent, to-day received the honorary degree of Civil Engineer from the Virginia Institute, at the hands of his brother, Governor Byrd.

WINCHESTER, Va., June 16th. Commander Byrd before leaving for New York said the start of his trans-Atlantic flight entirely depended on the weather.

U.S. AIR FORCE.

LINDBERGH SAYS IT IS INADEQUATE.

NEW YORK "MOST VULNERABLE POINT OF U.S.A."

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 16th. Speaking as a guest at a luncheon of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, at which 3,000 persons were present, Lindbergh advocated an increase to the United States Air Force, and expressed the opinion that New York City was the most vulnerable point in the United States and should have an adequate Air Force.

NEW YORK, June 16th. A signed photograph of Lindbergh was auctioned for \$81,000 at a boxing meeting last night.

Big Banquet To Linbergh.

NEW YORK, June 15th. Four thousand New York men attended a municipal banquet in the Hotel Commodore in honour of Colonel Lindbergh.

HOLLAND TO DUTCH INDIES BY AIR.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BUDAPEST, June 15th. The Dutch aeroplane, en route from Amsterdam to the Dutch East Indies, has landed here according to programme.

GRAND RETURN TO MUKDEN.

CHANG TSO LIN'S "MASTERY RETREAT."

SHANTUNG TROOPS RETURN TO BANDITRY.

The grand return to Mukden is now being staged. On June 1st reference was made to the fact that the Marshal had sent back most of his private fleet of motor-cars. Now members of his family have arrived. Families of high officers and high officials are again in their old homes. Not only that but the branches in Peking of the Bank of the Three Eastern Provinces and Marshal Chang Tso Lin's own private bank are calling in all available cash in order to remit to Mukden. That, together with the fact that the military enterprise on the part of the Marshal may be presumed to be at an end, is no doubt responsible for the remarkable steadiness shown by fengpiao in this period of crisis, says the *Manchuria Daily News*.

No Pay, No Fight.

According to report the Young General ordered the execution of four high officers who had retreated without orders. They pleaded in extenuation that they had not received any salary for a long time.

An interesting report was that Tupan of Shansi to mediate with Chiang Kai Shek and that Yen Hsi Shan had replied that he was ready to do so provided the Marshal withdrew his troops to Manchuria and that he subscribed to the Three Principles advocated by Sun Yat Sen. Hard terms for the Marshal!

There is every reason to believe that the Mukden withdrawal is being effected in an orderly manner. This is just what would be expected from the Marshal's considerable experience in conducting masterly retreats. The Mukden losses are stated thus: Wang Hui Chang's cavalry, 500; Wang Hui Chang's infantry brigade, 3,000; and the brigade under Jung Ching and Chao Yen Ching, 2,000; altogether 5,500 which have been scattered.

The Shantung troops which have been dispersed have returned to banditry.

It is also stated that the Marshal has advised Chang Tso Lin to hold the line at Tsinan, but should be forced to give way he should fall back on Shanhaiwan which is being strongly fortified by the occupying Kirin troops.

GERMAN FORTRESSES

SETTLING A VEXED QUESTION.

A GENEVA AGREEMENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 16th.

An agreement of the vexed question of German fortresses has been reached at Geneva, according to the *Petit Parisien*, detailing the points of settlement.

Firstly. Verification of the destruction of fortresses shall be subject to an Allied military report made promptly and unostentatiously and with the minimum of publicity.

Secondly. Dr. Stresemann promises that a bill to be introduced to the Reichstag concerning the export of half-finished materials adaptable for war purposes shall be immediately passed.

Thirdly. The Conference of Ambassadors shall be satisfied regarding the reduction of the police force and the transformation of the former barracks.

In return for the foregoing, the Allies undertake not to resume direct control, if the forts are abolished by December.

"TRADE UNION FREEDOM."

FAMOUS QUERY SCOTCHED.

QUESTIONNAIRES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 15th.

The Labour Conference by 66 votes to 28 decided to exclude the question of trade union freedom from the agenda at the next conference, thus killing the famous questionnaire to the Governments as regards the freedom of association and combination, which refers to the rights both of employers and workers; thus a very bad impression has been produced at the International Labour Office, which regards the matter as one of the most important on the agenda at the present conference.

Some condemnation was heard of the attitude of employers' and workers' groups and some of the Government delegates, for instance those of Canada, Japan, and the Netherlands, who voted for exclusion.

Wage Regulation.

GENEVA, June 16th. During the discussion at the International Labour Conference on the minimum wage questionnaire, Mr. Lall, of the Government of India Industries and Labour Department, approved the questionnaire, which he said the Indian Government favoured. The Indian Government would gladly co-operate in the preliminary enquiry.

Mr. Froestone, of the Union Labour Department, declared that wage-fixing machinery had fairly advanced in South Africa, and there was a growing opinion in favour of abolition of home work.

The draft questionnaire was adopted by 89 to 22.

The Conference also adopted by 27 to 9 a draft convention dealing with sickness insurance in industry, commerce and domestic service, and a draft convention relating to sickness insurance in agriculture by 85 to 9.

The British employers abstained from voting in the last-named.

The Conference adopted a "recommendation" by 99 to 0 regarding sickness insurance.

The session closes to-morrow.

YUGO-SLAVIA AND ALBANIA.

LEAGUE ACTION POSSIBLE.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

RUGBY, June 15th.

Replying to a question as to whether the Foreign Secretary would bring the matter of the strained relations between Albania and Yugoslavia before the Council of the League of Nations, Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson in the House of Commons said Sir Austen Chamberlain was now in Geneva attending a meeting of the Council.

It might be regarded as assured that he would use his discretion as to the best means of assisting the two parties to reach a satisfactory settlement.

LOCARNO POLICY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 16th.

The League of Nations Council in a communiqué states that the members, in conference have examined the questions left in suspense at last December's meeting, and have again unanimously noted the desire to pursue the Locarno policy, which has already given important results in the interests of peace.

MISSING FRENCH AIRMEN.

CONFLICTING REPORTS.

NO DEFINITE NEWS.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 15th.

A message from Quebec reports that Captain Nungesser and Major Coli has been found alive.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MONTREAL, June 16th.

A message from Chicoutimi, 30 miles from the River Bon, whence the original report emanated, denies that Nungesser and Coli have been found.

CHICAGO, June 16th.

Mr. Elwood Wilson, President of the Fairchild Aerial Survey Company, of Grandmère, Quebec, has informed the *Chicago Herald*, over the long distance telephone, that Nungesser and Coli are in a lumber camp on the south bank of the Saguenay River, in Quebec Province.

Thoroughness Of The Search.

OTTAWA, June 16th.

The repeated reports and denial of the discovery of Nungesser denote the thoroughness with which Canadians, even in remote spots, persist in the search of the missing airmen.

Mr. Elwood Wilson has now telephoned from Grandmère repudiating the *Chicago Herald's* account.

WARSAW TRIAL.

KOWCEDA SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WARSAW, June 16th.

"I killed Volkov, but I am not guilty of murder," calmly replied Kowceda at the opening of his trial, and added that he did so on account of what the Bolsheviks had done to Russia.

Life Sentence.

WARSAW, June 16th.

The Extraordinary Tribunal has sentenced Kowceda to life servitude, with loss of civic rights.

Simultaneously it decided to recommend the President of the Republic to commute it to 15 years penal servitude.

BRITAIN AND RUSSIA.

LABOUR QUESTIONS ANSWERED IN THE COMMONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15th.

In the House of Commons to-day, a Labour member asked whether any of the twenty Russians recently executed were employed as spies by the British Mission to Russia.

Mr. G. Lockyer Lampson, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replied, "The answer is emphatically in the negative. I would refer to the statement recently given to the Press by His Majesty's late *Chargé d'Affaires* in Moscow, which is a complete refutation of the charges made by the Soviet Government."

This statement was fully reproduced in the British Wireless of June 12th.

Mr. Lockyer Lampson told another Labour member that the initiative to improve Anglo-Russian relations should come from the Soviet Government, whose hostile activities had compelled the British Government to suspend diplomatic relations.

The Soviet Government knew perfectly well that if they come forward with constructive proposals, we are ready to consider them, but first of all they must desist from propaganda against this country.

DISARMAMENT.

PRELIMINARY WORK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, June 15th.

The council of the League of Nations has adopted a report in favour of continuing the work of the preparatory disarmament committee.

DR. COOK'S PAROLE.

DECISION REVERSED.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 15th.

The United States Court of Appeals has reversed the decision of the United States District Court of Northern Texas, granting Dr. Cook, of North Pole fame, five years parole of those units.

Dr. Cook is at present serving a sentence for using the American mails in a manner contrary to the regulations.

NEGROS REVOLT.

PRISONERS SENTENCED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MANILA, June 16th.

Pacifico Montardo, chief lieutenant to Flor Intracherado, the leader of the recent Negro revolt, has been sentenced for life and 23 others to terms ranging from 20 years.

DESTRUCTIVE STORMS IN WHITE RUSSIA.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MOSCOW, June 16th.

Storms and heavy rain in White Russia with many casualties are reported.

The crops covering an area of 33,000 hectares have been destroyed, and 110 bridges blown down.

MANDATES' COMMISSION.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 16th.

According to the *Matin's* Geneva correspondent, German circles in Geneva declare that Germany has been promised a seat on the Mandates' Commission.

"FLAGRANTE DELICTO."

COMRADE DORIOT TO BE ARRESTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, June 16th.

According to the newspaper, *Le Matin*, instructions have been given for the arrest of the Communist Doriot, when he arrives on the French frontier on grounds of *Flagrante Delicto*.

MALARIA CONTROL.

SINGAPORE'S EXAMPLE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 15th.

"No city of the Empire has progressed so far in malaria control as Singapore," is the opinion of Sir Ronald Ross, whose report on malaria control has been published after a four months' journey covering 20,000 miles, through India and Malaya, to inspect the progress of anti-malarial operations, whence he returned in February.

He advocates a bed net as the best precaution against malaria, and thinks Malaya will quite possibly succeed in banishing malaria but says that Calcutta has much to learn from Singapore.

OBITUARY.

CHAIRMAN OF WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, June 15th.

The death has occurred of Mr. Guy Tripp, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric Company.

Mr. Guy Eastman Tripp, who was born in 1865, had been on the board of directors of most of the United States and Canadian Westinghouse concerns, including their radio business; and had also served as an official in the U.S. Ordnance. In 1919 he was awarded the D.S.M. for his "exceptionally meritorious service to the U.S. Government."

SIR THEODORE FRASER.

HIS FAREWELL TO SINGAPORE TROOPS.

NEW G.O.C. EXPECTED ON JUNE 15th.

Major-General Sir Theodore Fraser, K.C.B., O.S.I., C.M.G., the General Officer Commanding the Troops, who is relinquishing his command after three years in Malaya, took a touching farewell of the 2nd Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment, last week.

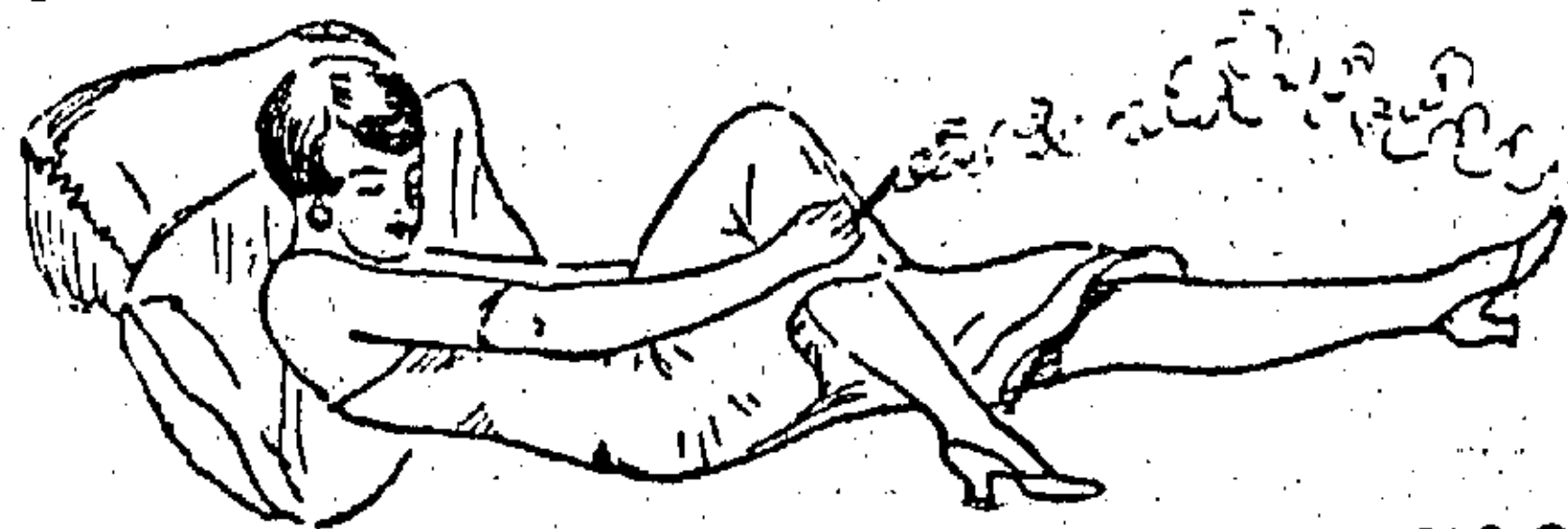
The Regiment paraded for the occasion at Tanglin Barracks under the command of Major J. C. Burnett, D.S.O.

His Excellency, visibly moved, addressed the troops, expressing his sorrow at the parting.

Three rousing cheers were given for the General, who before leaving shook hands with the Regimental Sergeant-Major, on behalf of the Regiment, before turning away.

At a parade at Pulau Brani of the Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Royal Corps of Signals, and the Royal Army Ordnance Corps, under Lieut.-Col. W. H. Kelly, D.S.O., His Excellency took his farewell of those units.

His Excellency leaves to-day (Friday), by the *Kashmir*. Major-General C. C. van Straubenzee, C.B., C.M.G., the new G.O.C., arrives from Hong Kong by the same vessel.



The WOMAN'S PAGE

THE CHARLESTON.

The last pupil of the afternoon had gone, and Miss Aileen Woods turned off the gramophone. It was beautifully cool in her big airy studio and over our tea we fell to discussing the vexed question of the Charleston.

"Oh, yes," said Miss Woods, "the Charleston, that is the flat English Charleston has come to stay. If Prince George had stayed here longer more people would have learnt it; he Charleston's beautifully." But that is just where the Charleston enthusiast and the dancer who has a prejudice against it, clash, the latter declaring the dance to be the antithesis of beautiful. The difficulty is that there are two distinct Charllestons and any number of ways of dancing them. The American Charleston with its high kicks and suggestion of a negro dance is never likely to be popular with English people, and the prejudice against the dance is

the toes, and once that art has been acquired it matters little if you Tango and Charleston or no; you will have one of the essentials which make a good dancer. Men are greater offenders in this respect than women, and how very good the lady may be, she can not appear graceful or follow correctly, if her partner is hobbling up and down like a cork on a stream.

Women Needed To Dance The Charleston.

It is unfortunate that so few women learn the Charleston; men, that is dancing men, are nearly all enthusiasts, and many Englishmen dance it as Prince George does "beautifully." But, their women-folk won't learn, or won't give the time to practising if they do have lessons. It is probably for this reason that Miss Woods says she finds men easier to teach than women despite the fact that they generally learn more slowly. She made in this connection what was to me a most interesting remark: "I can learn something from everyone I dance with," she said. "Not only hints for teaching, but little variations of steps which a man may use quite unconsciously and which are excellent." That is the spirit which makes both a good teacher and a good dancer,—to have one's mind alert to learn all the time. Miss Woods pointed out to me two mistakes made by both men and women, which spoil their style and make it harder for them to learn a new step. The first is dancing on the toes, and the second making "bright" conversation while dancing. To the real dancer-conversation is as inappropriate during a dance as during a concert. It detracts from one's pleasure in the motion and even the most practised man cannot give his mind to conversation and the difficult art of steering at the same time.

Common Mistakes.

Having acquired balance, the next lesson for a man is to hold his partner properly. There is no hard and fast rule, except that the man must suit his hold to the individual preference of each partner. Some women prefer to be held between the shoulder blades, others almost on the hip. A frequent ball room tragedy is to see a woman, who is an excellent dancer, made uncomfortable and ungraceful by having her shoulders strained up. Women dancers have two outstanding faults: one dancing with the feet too wide apart which looks very ugly, and the other "leading" the man. Tall women are the greatest offenders in this respect, probably because they have been detailed to dance "man" at school or in a dancing class. If a woman can learn to follow, which does not mean hanging limply on her partner and being carried round, she has little need actually to learn the new steps, which is a consoling thought for those of us who are busy or lazy—or both.

Disadvantage Of The Regular Partner.

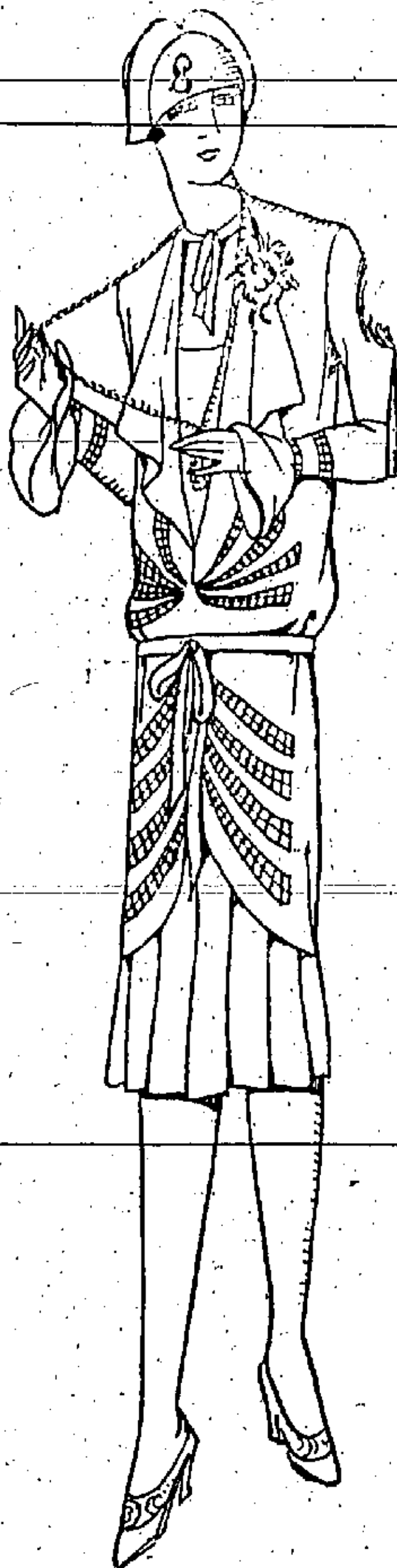
Modern dances have been blamed for the unsocial practice of having a regular dancing partner. But the steps to-day are so simple that there is no need of this besides which it spoils the dancing of both parties. The man ceases to lead and the woman to follow, with the inevitable consequence that very soon neither of them can dance with any one else, and worse it leads to "stunt" dancing. There are people who imagine that ability to do stunts is a sign of skill, but it is most certainly out of place in a ball room. The couple who dance best are the least conspicuous on the floor, at first sight, but there is no disguising good dancing.

Miss Woods is a teaching enthusiast, and as we talked she kept on jumping up to show me exactly how some new step was taken; but she is besides that a dancing enthusiast. "She is the only woman teacher I have ever met who doesn't try to lead," was the verdict of a Naval "Charleston fiend." This was perhaps the finest praise he could have given her.

We discussed finally the question of dress. Miss Woods strongly advocates strap shoes which she says gave the needed support to the ankle in dancing the Charleston. As for frocks "Short, full, and not too tight," was her verdict which accords excellently with the modern fashion.

THE CLASSIC SPIRIT --VITAMINS.

Vitamins was a word of mystery not long ago, now we chat lightly of them, if often somewhat inaccurately. The cabbage is the greatest of all vitamin producers, so if we get our millions of cabbages in the New Territories Hong Kong ought to produce a race of supermen. Americans laugh at our consistent cabbage eating, but after all we are only following a Greek and Roman habit. These ancients knew the value of the cabbage, as did the Egyptians. They did not mention vitamins, but the Romans regarded it as a preservative from the plague and urged its use medicinally. The Greeks served it with pomp and ceremony, made it the most highly prized dish on a menu, and some even raised altars to it. Think of that when you see it in its fresh spring green and respect it enough to steam rather than boil.



Beige marocain is used for this smart afternoon dress trimmed with a bold drawn thread work design.

it, so that not a scrap of its virtue may escape.

A Good Spring Vegetable.

Lettuce is another food whose value has come down through the ages, though few of us realise that. The Greeks ate it freely in the spring, serving it at the end of a meal without condiments. The Romans liked it better at the beginning of a meal as an appetiser with the broad flat dish on which it lay garnished with egg.

An Age-Old Remedy.

It was a remedy for insomnia and nervous troubles, and so highly did one epicurean philosopher esteem his lettuce that he used to walk around his patch at night, picking out the lettuce for next day's meal and pouring wine over them, which gave them a mysterious pleasing flavour that called forth exclamations of surprise and delight. Yet they could hardly have been as delicious soaked in wine as when well marinated with a good French dressing which has two and a half times as much oil as vinegar.

(Continued on next Column.)

BY THE WAY.

WHITE METAL ICE CHESTS.—Called the "Icy Cold" which are made in England offer a great many advantages over a wooden chest. It is a simple matter to keep them sweet and clean, on account of the material and the wide opening doors. The "Icy Cold" which you can get at Whiteaway, Laidlaw's has the further advantages of being non-warping and cockroach proof while costing no more than a wooden chest of the same dimensions.

THE NORIDA COMPACT.—Which I saw at the Queen's Dispensary fills a long felt want. You can carry and use a small box of your ordinary powder in safety. The disadvantage of the ordinary compact, is that the powder in compact form is not quite so finely sifted as when loose. The Norida has an inner lid pierced with holes, which can be turned to seal the powder, and which when open allows just the right amount to be taken on the puff.

PARIS MODEL HATS.—Rolande Sarraut has just received a shipment of small shapes from Paris, some felt and some straw, all very chic. A hat which is built in pink felt and black straw together is novel and smart, and I noticed another model in elephant straw which was trimmed with a band of tiny feathers in bright colours.

BATHING GOWNS.—Whiteaway, Laidlaw's have some very pretty cotton and silk stockinette bathing gowns, one is delightful in canary yellow with a deep V applied in silk braid and a cute little parrot in the front.

STOCKINGS.—The small inner shop at the bottom of the Pioneer Silk Store is perhaps one of the most fascinating in the Colony. It is the shrine of silk stockings in hundreds of shades and many different makes. The "Everwear" brand is very popular at present, though it has not ousted the general favourite Kayser Hole proof. "Everwear" stockings are silk all the way up and woven with a very fine yet strong mesh, they have the latest pointed heel protection and are beautifully fashioned.

Artichokes.

We do not give as much attention as we should to the leaf or French artichoke, perhaps because it is never really cheap with us. In France I have seen it bought at a penny apiece. In America where whole tracts of land are given over to its cultivation in the Far West it is even cheaper. It was brought to Venice in the 16th century from Asia Minor, it is said, and its firm green leaves, so rich in iron, were at once properly respected and much eaten. Indeed, its greatest popularity is still in Latin countries, where it is eaten as a salad, or its hearts are cooked as a vegetable.

The bean and the tomato both suffered from slander in ancient times, and the tomato's bad reputation clung to it through the ages, though merely due to superstition, such as Pythagoras was suffering from when he said the bean had from malignant qualities. Both are now in high favour—the tomato especially for its storehouse of vitamins—while the bean, once it lived down prejudice, became the staple food of the poor. The string bean, another health giver, was a later development.

SNOWBALLS IN JUNE.

Snowballs in June, even in July and August, and what is more in Hong Kong sound like a fairy tale, but I saw some only the other day. The facade of Exchange Building is among the glories of Des Vœux Road but one of the most interesting rooms in the building is hidden underground. The approach is by way of a narrow flight of steps with white washed walls and not by the wide sweep that mounts from the marble entrance hall. In a dim cellar, where packing cases and oddments of wood and iron lay traps for the unwary, is a narrow door, whose dingy white paint is a curious contrast to the gleaming metal of its locks and hinges, with a notice "Do not enter this room alone." Visions of Bluebeard's secret room flashed into my mind, but when the door was opened, instead of horrors I saw polished pyramids of apples, baskets of eggs, and a great hamper of green lettuce, all glittering with hoar frost, while on the pipes around the walls, and in little heaps on the floor was real crisp snow. The air of that small secret room, one of the most important departments of a big business, was like that of a February day at home. Leading from it are two other refrigerating rooms with a temperature of 16 and 10 degrees respectively.

English Meals In Hong Kong.

The refrigerating plant, and their system of European supervision in every branch of the Grocery department of Lane, Crawford's insure that food purchased there is perfectly pure and free from any contaminating influences, which is a most important consideration in a sub-tropical climate. It also enables the firm to stock goods which would otherwise be unobtainable here, particularly fruits, vegetables and meat.

Asparagus And Rhubarb From California.

Asparagus, which is not only a delicious vegetable, but is particularly rich in vitamins, is not to be despised when tinned, but fresh asparagus is a very different matter. It seems almost incredible that the easily bruised heads can be brought here—from California—undamaged, either in appearance or in taste, but the bundle we had the other day might have been freshly cut. From California, too, comes rhubarb delicately pink and green, and juicy cabbage lettuce which one can enjoy without any uneasy feelings.

Out of the cold rooms comes bacon specially smoked for the tropics with the real Home flavour, and I was told that shortly we shall be able to buy at Lane, Crawford's English pork sausages and pies as fresh as those obtained from the pork butcher in our home towns. Continental cheeses are another of their specialities, and a large consignment of the popular vegetable extract Marmite has just arrived which is a valuable addition to the menu where fresh greens are scarce. Marmite can be used in a number of ways, as a bouillon, for sandwiches or as a flavouring for soups and entrées.

A Typical English Shop.

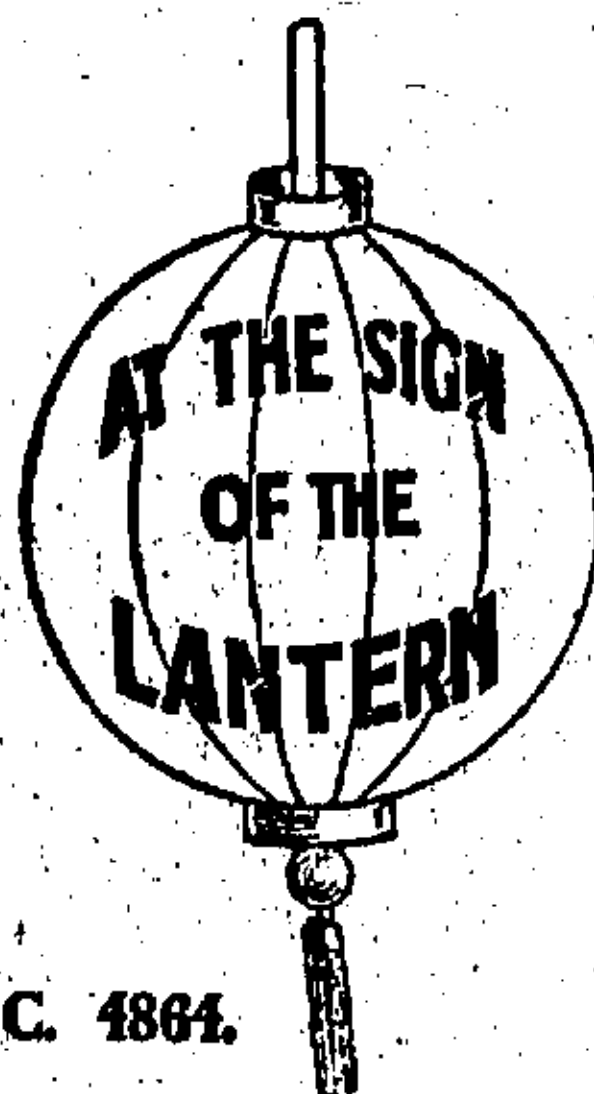
It would be impossible to enumerate all the delicacies to be found in the grocery department, but what strikes one is the great variety and the spotless cleanliness and freshness of everything. The back part of Lane, Crawford's ground floor is a grocery shop the equal of the best England can produce, and English people at all events cannot ask for more.

NEW SUMMER PROCKS

Just Arrived
From \$15.00.

York Building,
Chater Road.

Telephone C. 4864.



CELANESE

"TRICOT" UNDERWEAR

"CAMI-BOCKERS"
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The promptest and most
courteous service in Town.

CAMPBELL MOORE.

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OPPOSITE COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

Nothing
Looks Smarter
Or is more comfortable
than a Straw Hat.

A New Shipment of

STRAW HATS

has just arrived from Europe.

Prices
from \$1.75 upwards.

SWATOW LACE CO., LTD.

21, Queen's Road (Next H. K. H. Garage).

After a warm and tiring day—there is
nothing so refreshing as

OUR TOILET EAU DE COLOGNE.

Very Special Offer \$1.25 per large bottle.

Look it at

THE QUEEN'S DISPENSARY,
(Next to Whiteaway, Laidlaw),

22, DES VOEUX ROAD CENTRAL.

Tel. No. C. 492.

[A.P.B.]

THE PIONEER SILK STORE.

Always up-to-date goods for up-to-date people.

RACING NOTES.

[By RAPIER.]

The entries for the Meeting of the 25th are given below. They are very good and should furnish some excellent racing. The most interesting event is, of course, the Sutton Stakes of one mile—so called as a compliment to the Steward responsible for it. This race should attract all the good ponies leaving the handiicap events more open than usual. As *Saligia* is responsible for the presentation of a cup by Messrs. Hall and Shenton for this race he will not take part in it. I understand, however, that he will be present to see the race and he will no doubt be seen curvetting round the paddock the envy of his less fortunate fellows.

Races Nos. 1, 2 and 3: Customs Handicap: "A," "B" and "C" Classes: 6 furlongs.

Mr. Ho Kom Tong, Limestone Hall; Mr. D. C. N. Downs, Spectre; Mrs. Bernard, Barley Grass; Mr. R. M. Austin, Home Call; Grey Knight and Fire Call; Mrs. R. M. Austin, Pottenbush; Mr. Chin Lee, Hon Sin (late Gasometer); Yuen Sin and Chui Chow Ning (late Magog); Mr. Huen Chung, Chow Tsze, Lion; Mrs. Priestley, Espoir; Mr. Eve, Battle; Bright Eve and Festive Eve; Mr. Retsu, Lilac; Mr. A. W. de Rosa, The Sundipper; Messrs. Hall and Shenton, The Gomeril and The Gezer; Mr. Yam Man, Valour; Dick Lo and May; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, Spangy Spongy; Mr. Lim Kee, Tay Sine (late Prince Rupert) and Shanghai Friend; Mr. H. A. Kelly, Cra; Mr. L. Reidy, Mowgli; Mr. G. W. Sewell, Circe; Messrs. Tester and Abraham, Attaboy and Bing Boy; Mr. K. H. Baccarat, Loongwa and Easter Day; Mr. Hau Un, Little Sit Tang; Mr. U. Un, Dragon Boat; Mr. Luen Yick, Macao Beauty and Shan Mein; Dr. J. C. Macgown, Sunburst Rose; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, San Diego; Col. Comyn and Capt. Bell, Borderer; Mr. Bousfield, Perinckety; Mr. Dynasty, King of Troy and King Alan; Mr. R. J. Paterson, September and August; Mrs. R. J. Paterson, Dobbin, Scooter and The Regent; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, Total Abstinence; Loch Rannoch, Loch Tummel and Tangle; Mrs. Dyer, Yorks.

Race No. 4: Sutton Stakes and "Saligia" Cup: 1 mile.

Mr. R. M. Austin, Brigade Call (165 lbs.); Mr. Hau Un, Little Sit Tang (149 lbs.); Mr. U. Un, Leaf (151 lbs.); Mr. Eve, Misty Eve (157 lbs.); Mr. Lim Kee, Shanghai Friend (152 lbs.); Messrs. Tester and Abraham, Attaboy (150 lbs.); Mr. K. H. Baccarat (150 lbs.); Mr. Luen Yick, Macao Beauty (153 lbs.); Dr. J. C. Macgown, Sunburst Rose (152 lbs.); Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, San Diego (153 lbs.); Mr. Dynasty, King of Troy (151 lbs.); Mr. R. J. Paterson, August (150 lbs.); Mrs. R. J. Paterson, Ukelele (150 lbs.); Messrs. Dyer and Beith, Total Abstinence (150 lbs.) and Loch Tummel (151 lbs.).

Race No. 5: Pineapple Plate: 7 furlongs.

Mr. D. C. N. Downs, Spectre; Mr. R. M. Austin, Fire Call, Home Call and Grey Knight; Mrs. Bernard, Barley Grass; Mrs. Priestley, Grande del Norte; Mr. Eve, Bright Eve and Festive Eve; Mr. Retsu, Lilac; Mr. Yam Man, Valour; Mr. H. C. Macnamara, Spangy Spongy; Mr. L. Reidy, Mowgli; Mr. K. H. Baccarat, Day; Mr. U. Un, Dragon Boat; Mr. Luen Yick, Shan Mein; Mr. R. J. Paterson, August and September; Mrs. R. J. Paterson, Dobbin, The Regent, and Scooter; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, Loch Rannoch; Mrs. Dyer, Yorks.

Race No. 6: Fotaun Plate: 5 furlongs.

Lt. C. Abel Smith, Black Mouse; Mr. Roda, Kuzuka; Mr. R. M. Austin, District Call; Mr. E. L. Sim, Sugar Loaf; Mr. Seth, Perverity; Mr. M. Watson, Vincent; Col. Comyn and Capt. Bell, Borderer; Mrs. Dyer, Yorks.

Races Nos. 5 and 6: Lead Mine Handicap: "A" and "B" Classes: 1 1/2 miles.

Mrs. Bernard, Barley Grass; Mr. R. M. Austin, Brigade Call and Grey Knight; Mrs. R. M. Austin, Pottenbush; Mr. Chin Lee, Hon Sin (late Gasometer) and Chui Chow Ning (late Magog); Mrs. Priestley, Grande del Norte; Mr. Eve, Misty Eve and Bright Eve; Mr. Retsu, Lilac; Messrs. Hall and Shenton, The Gomeril and The Gezer; Mr. Yam Man, May; Mr. L. Reidy, Mowgli; Mr. Seth, Perverity; Mr. G. W. Sewell, Circe; Messrs. Tester and Abraham, Attaboy; Mr. K. H. Baccarat, Easter Day and Papyrus; Mr. U. Un, Leaf and Dragon Boat; Dr. J. C. Macgown, Sunburst Rose; Messrs. Stanton and Reidy, San Diego; Mr. Dynasty, King Alan and King of Troy; Mr. R. J. Paterson, August; Mrs. R. J. Paterson, Ukelele and Dobbin; Messrs. Dyer and Beith, Total Abstinence; Loch Tummel, Loch Rannoch and Tangle.

SUBSCRIPTION GRIFFINS.

The list for the above should have closed to-day but the date for so doing has been extended for one week. It is expected that the

(Continued on next column.)

TENNIS LEAGUE.

"B" DIVISION MATCHES.

CONVINCING VICTORY BY CHINESE.

Whatever hopes the Indian Recreation Club may have had of winning the "B" Division Shield were dashed to pieces when they sustained a severe defeat on their own courts yesterday at the hands of the Chinese Recreation Club, the holders. The match, which was postponed from April 30th, resulted in a win for the Chinese by 27 games. Rivalry was keen, but before many games had been played it was obvious that the Chinese were much the superior. They secured 20 games in the first round, 21 in the second and 22 in the last round.

A more even match was the one between the Hong Kong Cricket Club and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in the same division. The latter eventually won by the narrow margin of 3 games only.

The detailed scores of the two matches were as follows:—

Indian R.C. v. Chinese R.C.

Played on the Indian Recreation Club courts, the Chinese winning comfortably by 27 games.

Scores:—

S. A. Hussain and Y. A. Wahab (I.R.C.):

lost to C. Choa and Horace

Lo 4-7

beat Lau Man Ching and

In Tak Cheuk 6-5

beat Lau Fook Ki and

Cheung Wing Kiu 6-6

16-17

S. A. Hamid and S. S. Hussain (I.R.C.):

lost to C. Choa and Horace

Lo 3-8

lost to Lau Man Ching and

In Tak Cheuk 3-9

lost to Lau Fook Ki and

Cheung Wing Kiu 2-0

8-25

D. Mohamed and S. A. R. Bux (I.R.C.):

lost to C. Choa and Horace

Lo 4-7

lost to Lau Man Ching and

In Tak Cheuk 5-6

lost to Lau Fook Ki and

Cheung Wing Kiu 3-8

12-21

Total: I.R.C., 36; C.C.B.K., 63.

Hong Kong C.C. v. M.B.K.

Played on the Hong Kong Cricket Club courts, M.B.K. winning by the narrow margin of 3 games only.

Scores:—

H. J. Armstrong and S. M. Gar-

hard (H.K.C.C.):

beat M. Inagati and W.

Tanaka 8-3

lost to Nakana and Kayama 5-6

lost to Mizobe and Kitajima 4-7

17-18

L. M. S. Lloyd and W. A. Nowers (H.K.C.C.):

beat M. Inagati and W.

Tanaka 7-4

lost to Nakana and Kayama 4-7

beat Mizobe and Kitajima 6-5

14-10

Total: H.K.C.C., 48; M.B.K., 51

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following are the placings of the different Club competing in the "B" Division:—

Clubs. M. W. L. Pts.

Chinese R.C. 5 5 0 5

Club de Recreio 4 4 0 4

Nippon Club 5 4 1 4

Craigengower

Indian R.C. C.C. 5 4 1 4

South China A.A. 5 2 3 2

U.S.R.C. 5 2 3 2

University 3 1 2 1

Kowloon C.C. 4 1 3 1

M.B.K. 5 1 4 1

Hong Kong C.C. 4 0 4 0

Royal Engineers 4 0 4 0

ponies will be cheaper than last year although the unsettled state of North China has not brought down the price of ponies but has had rather a contrary effect as new animals are difficult to get hold of under existing conditions. Racing in Shanghai is going on as usual, which is all to the good as "tail up" in these trying times is an excellent motto.

THE BIG RACE AT KIANGWAN.

Mr. Dynasty's King of Hearts interested us more than any of the other ponies in this race and he acquitted himself with great credit coming in fourth and leaving Rosebery just behind.

There seems to be a certain amount of mystery about the failure of the latter pony to run well. It is unlikely that a solution will have to be taken as "a rub of the stall." Racing will always provide conversational fodder for its many followers in the form of mysteries and dark secrets.

INTERPORT WITH MANILA?

INVITATION FOR HONG KONG TO COMPETE AT ALL SPORTS.

SENDING TEAMS UNDER CONSIDERATION.

Manila sportsmen wish to compete against a team of Hong Kong sportsmen in almost every branch of sport, including cricket, tennis, golf, baseball and football. They have sent an invitation to this Colony for a team to go from here to the Philippines towards the end of October or beginning of November.

It would mean that in order to compete in all these games we should have to send a team of at least 25 champions and unfortunately the proposed dates clash with the period set aside for the triangular cricket interport tournament at Hong Kong between Hong Kong, Shanghai and Malaya. This will be one of the outstanding sporting events of the year, and none of the best cricketers of the Colony could be spared at that particular time to go to Manila.

Meanwhile, Mr. A. C. I. Bowker, the Interport cricketer, has taken the matter up, and has circulated local clubs in reference to the Manila invitation. It is probable that a meeting will be held during the course of next week to decide whether or not it will be possible to gather a band of sportsmen sufficiently strong to ensure the success of such a trip.

A local team would probably acquit themselves honourably at cricket, tennis, golf, football, or bowls, but it is practically a foregone conclusion that at baseball they would go down heavily, when they came up against an American side at Manila.

LOCAL GOLF.

MATCH BETWEEN CLUB AND ARMY.

A match between the Royal Hong Kong Golf Club and the Army has been tentatively arranged for Sunday, June 26th. There will be eight a side, singles being played in the morning, and fourballs in the afternoon.

On Sunday the motor coach will leave Kowloon at 2.50 and return from Sheungshui at 7.30. On weekdays the coach leaves Kowloon station at 2.35. A new railway time table will come into operation on or about the 30th inst., and it is the intention to maintain the 7.20 from Sheungshui every evening throughout the summer, Sundays and weekdays. This concession will be greatly welcomed by golfers who can go out to Fanling and get in a round during the cool of the evening.

LAWN TENNIS.

WIMBLEDON ENTRANTS SEEDED ACCORDING TO SKILL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

At the draw, for the first time in the history of Wimbledon, leading players were seeded according to ability, irrespective of nationality.

A special committee ranked the seeded players in the following order:—

Men: R. Lacoste, W. T. Tilden, J. Borotra, J. Cochet, Harada, Raymond, Brugnon and J. Kozeluh, (Czechoslovakia).
Ladies: Miss Helen Wills, Mrs. L. A. Godfree, Miss Bouman (Holland), Semorita Alvarez (Spain), Miss Ryan, Mrs. Mallory, Miss Heine (South Africa), and Mrs. Peacock (South Africa).
Seeded pairs are: Men: J. Cochet and Brugnon, R. Lacoste and J. Borotra, W. T. Tilden and Hunter, Condon and Raymond.
Ladies: Miss Heine and Mrs. Peacock, Miss Ryan and Miss Helen Wills, Mrs. Godfree and Miss Betty Nuthall.
Mixed Doubles: Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Godfree (holders), J. Borotra and Mlle. Bordes, Hunter and Miss Ryan, W. T. Tilden and Mrs. Mallory.

A "TIT-BIT."

Wimbledon, Later.

The tit-bit of the opening stages is the Anglo-German battle of youth, when Miss Betty Nuthall meets Fraulien Aussem, which will be followed by Miss Harvey against Frau Friedloben.

The men's section possesses nothing particularly attractive. All the French stars will have easy passages to the second round.

Tilden meets the Englishman, Pratt.
Hunter will probably have the most difficult hurdle against the Japanese number one, Ohta.

Godfree meets the Cambridge player, Lester.
In the women's section outstanding players include Miss Ryan, Miss Connell, Miss Helen Wills, the well-known tournament player Miss Sterry, Mrs. Mallory, and Miss Boas.

THE AUSTRALIAN'S IN MALAYA.

SEREMBAN MATCH DRAWN.

VISITORS FEELING STRAIN OF TOUR.

SEREMBAN, June 9th.

The match between the Australian XI. and Southern Malaya concluded to-day, the match being drawn.

There was no play this morning, the Australians feeling the strain of their intensive tour.

Play commenced to-day at 2.45 and Woodfull soon settled down to hit hard, the partnership between him and Bardsley yielding 78 runs.

Andrews played a delightful innings and scored all round the wicket. His cutting was beautiful. Congdon kept a good length and the scoring slowed down.

The Australians declared at the tea interval but there was little hope of a definite result being obtained.

Malaya started well and Congdon's innings was loudly cheered. The batsman was never at fault in spite of the bad light. He tried to score off everything.

The light was very bad during the last hour of play. Stumps were drawn at 6 o'clock.

SCORES.

In their first innings Southern Malaya compiled 122. Their complete scores were published yesterday.

Australian XI.

E. R. Mayne, b Rhodes 20

E. F. Rofe, b.w., b Thompson 25

R. Bardsley, b Thompson 54

S. C. Everett, b Thompson 0

J. Sullivan, b Miller 18

W. M. Woodfull, b Thompson 67

T. J. E. Andrews, not out 64

W. A. Oldfield, c Maskill, b Thompson 10

H. S. Gamble, c Hoblyn, b Congdon 3

P. W. Vasey, not out 9

Extras 32

Total (for 8 wks. dec.) 302

BOWLING.

Maskill, none for 23; Thompson, five for 95; Rhodes, one for 20; Miller, one for 38, Green, none for 50; Congdon one for 28; Lane, none for 18.

Southern Malaya.

2nd Innings.

C. H. Taylor, c Everett, b Mayne 27

C. H. Miller, c Bardsley, b Gamble 9

T. C. Green, c Woodfull, b Mayne 0

C. H. Congdon, st. Oldfield, b Bardsley 55

H. M. James, b Vasey 4

R. T. Foster, b Vasey 6

D. R. A. Hoblyn, not out 10

Extras 10

Total (for 8 wks.) 121

BOWLING.

Gamble, one for 23; Mayne, two for 39; Rofe, none for 18; Vasey, two for 17; Bardsley, one for 4.

Gamble bowled 8 overs, Mayne 10, Rofe 5, Vasey 4, and Bardsley 2.

Singapore Free Press.

M.C.C. AND MALAYA.

FOLLOW AUSTRALIA'S EXAMPLE.

At the present time, while an Australian XI. is visiting Malaya the following letter in the *Cricketer* is of interest:

Sir,—The M.C.C. have, by sending teams to various parts of the Empire, where cricket flourishes, brought the people in these places in closer contact with those in the Mother Country. Though the M.C.C. have invaded most parts of the Empire, there are still a few "cricketing" places which have not yet been thus honoured. In this list of places is Malaya, where the game is played both by the Europeans and the Asiatics.

Writing as one who comes from that place, I feel confident that a visit of an M.C.C. team, comprising both amateurs and professionals, will not only be welcome,

(Continued on next column.)

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIP TABLE.

	P.	W.	L.	W.	L.	Pts.	Pts.	No.	Perc.
						Obtd.	ratd.		
Lancashire	12	7	0	3	2	90	77	0	80.20
Notts	9	6	1	1	1	72	56	0	77.77
Derbyshire	8	4	1	2	1	64	45	0	70.31
Leicesters	9	4	1	3	1	72	50	0	69.44
Yorkshire	11	6	2	1	2	88	58	0	67.04
Surrey	10	5	2	2	1	80	53	0	66.25
Middlesex	8	4	2	2	0	64	42	0	65.62
Kent	9	5	3	1	0	72	45	0	62.50
Sussex	8	3	3	2	0	64	39	0	60.00
Essex	10	3	3	2	2	80	38	0	47.50
Warwickshire	10	2	2	4	0	40	20	0	33.33
Northants	7	3	4	0	1	50	10	0	33.33
Hampshire	7	1	4	2	0	24	10	0	29.69
Somerset	9	0	6	1	2	12	11	0	15.27
Gloucesters	10	0	6	0	4	20	12	0	15.00
Worcesters	9	1	6	0	0	12	6	0	11.11

MILITARY BILLIARDS.

FINAL OF SOLDIERS' CLUB TOURNAMENT TO-NIGHT.

The final of the Soldiers' Club Billiard Tournament commenced last evening when, the Royal Engineers (holders) met the H.K.V. Defence Corps. The second half will be played this evening, when H.E. the General Officer Commanding will be present and distribute the prizes.

Teams for last evening were:—Spr. Rodgers, Sgn. White and C.Q.M.S. Rose (R.E.) and Ptes. M. M. Silva, L. V. Antonio, and J. R. Spares, all of the Portuguese Co., representing the Volunteers.

To-day the Engineers will call upon Q. M. S. Higgs, S. Sgt. Royal and Q. M. S. Roberts (captain), whilst Cpl. E. D. Black (Armoured Car Co.), Pte. F. P. Sequeira and Sgt. E. A. dos Remedios (captain), both of the Portuguese Co., will play for the H.K.V.D.C.

The Royal Engineers have held the championship for three years. This year they obtained a bye in the first round and subsequently defeated the R.A.P. Corps and the R.A.O. Corps.

The Volunteers also drew a bye in the first round, and then beat the Sanitary Dept. and the 38th Heavy Battery, R.A. The highest break to date is one of 40 made by L/Bdr. Trim of the 38th Heavy Battery, R.A.

The Royal Navy, owing to exigencies of service, were unable to enter teams this year.

RUBBER AND MINING.

DIVIDENDS AND QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Carroll Bros. have been advised of the following rubber and mining dividends:—

Dividends.

Ayer Hitam: 15 per cent. final (55 per cent. for the year).
Kampong Kamunting: 2/- (43rd) (4/- for the year).

Quotations.

Allenbys 33.00
Ayer Panas 12.25
Changkat Serdangs 9.30
Connemarus 2.40
Glenadies 2.92
Jerams 1.80 c.d.
Jimahs 2.65
Kedahs 4.25
Lunas 3.60
Malaka Pindas 2.70
New Serendahs 4.65
Pajams 2.55
Sandyerofts 2.90

but will also be greatly appreciated by cricketers

ENTERTAINING SERVICE MEN.

CONCERT AT THE "BETTER OLE."
AN EXCELLENT PROGRAMME ARRANGED.

Reference was made yesterday to the two special entertainments arranged for tomorrow evening at the Theatre Royal and the "Better Ole" Y.M.C.A., Peking Road, Kowloon, for Servicemen only.

The concert at the "Better Ole" is being given under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Sub-Committee, and commences at 7 p.m. The programme which Miss Capell and her talented associates (the "J-Pans") have arranged is a most attractive one and, it is being supported by the Band of the 1st Cameronians. There should certainly be a "full house" at the popular "Better Ole." Admission which is for Service men only, is free.

The following is the complete programme:

The Band under the baton of Mr. Horace E. Dowell, L.R.A.M., will play the following selections:—March, "Militaire Française" (Saint Saens); Suite de Ballet, Coppelius (Debussy); Selection, The Bohemians (Puccini); Overture, Raymond (Thomas); Bell-Gavotte, "Ye Olden Citizens," (Hills-Bandsman A. Lovick (Batten); Selection, "Yeomen of the Guard" (Sullivan); The Cameronian Rant.

"The J-Pans" with Miss Vaughan as accompanist.

1. The J-Pans owe you an Apology—The Company.
2. The Misses V. Capell, P. Capell, E. Rose, B. Walker, L. Schierhorst, D. Capell, M. Gittins, R. Wong, A. Steel, M. Glendinning, Messrs. C. D. Lake, A. W. Halsey, T. V. Harmon, F. P. Lestey, G. Arnold and G. Bond.
3. After apologising the "Principals" will introduce themselves.
4. Our Mascot will now become the Spirit of the Waterlily.
5. Mr. Harmon will try to sing to you—there's no harm in trying.
6. The Girls will crowd the board to the accompaniment of much noise.
7. Rather than allow Mr. Lake to burst with eagerness, we encourage him to burst into song.
8. Miss Jeffries alone in her misery.
9. Miss Capell out of hand—Running wild Boys Beware!
10. We have Mr. Bond's promise not to do more damage to the piano than is really necessary.
11. Nets off these little Butterflies, even though you may be ardent collectors.
12. Mr. Glover will now make you deaf.
13. The Agony Trio—C. D. Lake, W. Ramsey and G. Bond—present the Wild Susie of Kowloon—R. Wong.
14. M. Glendinning will show you how easily earwheels are done.
15. The Company's attempt at a Brigade—Don't you think that troupe work is more in their line?
16. The Hornpipe by a gallant band of sailors of the S.S. J-Pan, gallantly led by the Bosun.
17. Boys, cast not time eyes on these, as they have decided to remain "Three Little Maids."
18. Our smart Rachel exhibits her abilities.
19. An appeal by A. Steel.
20. Pianoforte Solo—Miss Vaughan.
21. The loveliest couple—V. Capell and C. D. Lake—become moonstruck.
22. Our Jazz Girls—Some Kids!
23. The Y.M.C.A. have kindly obliged by having the security of the roof seen to after Mr. Glover's first attempt.
24. Mr. Lake brings back memories of La Belle France.
25. A little breath of heather—M. Glendinning.
26. The Company in a larking mood before wishing you Good-night.
27. There is an end to all things—even this rotten show—hence the final.

AT THE MILITARY HOSPITAL.

Miss Aileen Woods, Mrs. Woods and Mr. G. W. C. Burnett gave the inmates and staff of the British Military Hospital, Kowloon, a very enjoyable hour's entertainment on Wednesday evening under the auspices of the Naval and Military Y.M.C.A. Entertainment Committee, the Secretary of which has since heard in appreciative terms from the inmates of the pleasure the artists were responsible in bringing to the men.

THE ORIGIN OF MAN.

SCIENTISTS "TOY" WITH MILLIONS OF YEARS.

MAN NO MORE THAN 10,000 YEARS OLD.

[BY THE TRAN TAI.]

I am greatly pleased to read in the *China Press* of Shanghai, dated June 16th, 1927, that Dr. Henry F. Osborn, President of the American Museum of Natural History, agrees with me in condemning the theory that man has been descended from Apes (see my article No. 14: "Did Primitive Man have a tail," published by the *Hong Kong Daily Press* of August 28th, 1923), and that he has, at last, cut himself adrift from that school of "Evolutionary" anthropologists, represented by Darwin, Huxley, Hans Virchow and Ernest Haeckel, who misled the scientific and thinking world by preaching the erroneous theory that mankind has descended from Apes.

The following are some excerpts from Dr. Osborn's latest pronouncement made at the Convention of the American Philosophical Society at Philadelphia:—

"The most welcome gift that anthropology could hand down to humanity would be the banishment of the myth and bogie of ape-man ancestry."

"It is our recent studies of behaviourism of the anthropoid apes, as contrasted with the behaviourism of the progenitors of man, which compel us to separate the entire ape-stock very widely from the human stock."

"The ape-human ancestry theory is, in my opinion, greatly weakened by recent evidence."

"I regard the ape-human theory as totally false and misleading."

"It should be banished from our speculations and from our literature, not on sentimental grounds, but on purely scientific grounds."

But, although Dr. Osborn has condemned the ape-human ancestry theory, he is evidently still a staunch and believes in the theory of a pro-human "missing link."

He says:— "The antiquity of man is now to be reckoned not in thousands, but in hundreds of thousands of years, and we foresee the soon approaching period when it will be reckoned in millions of years."

"I am inclined to advocate an independent line of dawn-man ancestors, springing from an oligocene neutral stock, which also gave rise independently to the anthropoid apes."

"The prologue and the opening acts of the human drama occurred away back 10,000,000 years ago, in the upper oligocene period."

I fear Dr. Osborn has hopelessly entangled himself in the web of the false Evolutionary "Missing Link" theory. If, however, he will allow himself to be convinced of the truth of my discoveries and findings regarding the origin and age of the *Loess* deposits of the different continents of the world. (See my books and supplementary pamphlets and newspaper articles Nos. 1 to 29), it will be an easy matter for him to free himself from the false "Evolutionary" web in which he has been entangled; and he will find that his theory of the "Missing link" is wrong, and that man and his prehistoric (Antediluvian) ancestors are not millions of years old, as preached and believed by him and other scientists.

Man is undoubtedly a distinct and separate Creation of Almighty God, as abundantly manifested by his intelligence, memory, aspirations, and inventive genius, and cannot be more than 10,000 years old, as proved by the latest archaeological excavations and discoveries made in the "Diluvian," *Loess* deposits of Mesopotamia (Ur), Egypt (Pyramid Area), Mongolia and Chinese Turkestan, Central America (Yucatan, etc.), and other parts of the world.

The buried cities and antediluvian "Secrets" of the vast *Loess* areas of China and Russian Turkestan have yet to be revealed. Therefore, man cannot be the accidental product of a "life germ" (Moneron), as taught and believed by the "Evolutionary" school of Scientists, and, which, according to Dr. Osborn, has taken 10,000,000 years to evolve and attain its present state of maturity! Could anything be more fallacious?

It is surprising how lightly some of our scientists toy with millions of years. Of course, it is a handy and convenient plank for the bridging of scientific "chasms," and helps to impress their followers and admirers. I am also exceedingly glad to know that Dr. Osborn supports my 1914 discovery that Chinese Turkestan is the Cradle of the Human Race. He says:—

"The dawn-man line belongs to a distinct family the hominidae, ground living, cursorial, alert, capable of tool-making, and living in a relatively open country on the high plateaus and plains of Northern Asia."

"I advise searching for these ancestors in the region embraced by Chinese Turkestan, Tibet and Mongolia, because we have recently determined that this was probably home of the primitive horse, and the open country, best adapted to the evolution of the horse, is also best adapted to the evolution of the higher races of Man."

I am now waiting to see whether Dr. Osborn will also be able to confirm my discoveries and findings regarding:—

(a) the upheaval of Central Asia and subsidence of the Pacific Continent, and the flooding of the world by a tidal wave, and

(b) the Diluvian origin of *Loess* deposits, as the unravelling of this mystery means the solution of many of the perplexing riddles of Science and Geology, and the reconciliation of Science and Religion.

(Continued on next Column).

GLORIA SWANSON.

"STAGE STRUCK" AT THE QUEEN'S.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

Gloria Swanson is one of the most charming personalities on the screen to-day. She has beauty and vitality, a talent for wearing gorgeous dresses, and great personal charm. Beyond all this she is an actress of very considerable skill. No film which stars Gloria Swanson can be dull, but all who admire her talent will be interested to see how she succeeds in a production of her own. Working on the contract basis she has unfortunately been cast occasionally as not do her justice. One wonders why Gloria was selected as the heroine of "Stage Struck." It is a part which almost any competent actress could have played, if one excepts the introduction, which has nothing really to do with the play and would stand alone under some such title as "Glorifying Gloria."

"Stage Struck" which is showing to-day and Saturday at the Queen's is by no means a poor film, but as a film starring Gloria Swanson it is a disappointing one. It tells the story of Jenny Hagen, overworked waitress in a slum eating-house in America. Jenny loves the cook Orme, who is well played by Lawrence Gray, but Orme has a romantic passion for actresses. Not any particular actress, but actresses in general. So Jenny invests all her small savings in a correspondence course, and is given a chance by the manager of a touring company who sees an advertisement in putting on a local "star." But she does not make a success of it and Orme realises that the good hearted waitress is worth all the actresses on the stage.

There is nothing much there for Gloria, she has to be skinny, ill-dressed and clumsy, all of which she achieves excellently, but Zasu Pitta would probably have done even better, provided she had not been forced to be ridiculous. Therefore the introduction, Jenny's day-dreams of her success as an actress. This is really beautifully staged in colour, and here Gloria is playing a familiar role in which she is supreme. Now we know, as Miss Swanson knows herself, that she is capable of playing roles which need real characterisation; you will remember how good she was in "The Coast of Folly," for example, and one cannot but regret that she should be wasted on films of this type of "Stage Struck." The introduction is interesting mainly on its decorative appeal, and the play itself is light and amusing, but not good enough for Miss Swanson.

ST. STEPHEN'S STUDENT DROWNED.

SAD END TO BATHING EXCURSION.

A student of St. Stephen's College, Yue Kwo Kau, who was missed when his companions returned to their launch after a bathing excursion off Stonecutter's Island on Wednesday, is presumed to have been drowned.

Though there were some sixty students in the party, no-one noticed the disappearance of the lad. He was a non-swimmer and was last seen playing upon the shore.

In accordance with the special regulations of the school there was a master and another strong swimmer on shore at the time. The students have been given strict instructions that those who have not passed certain swimming tests must not swim out from the shore.

The lad was missed half an hour after the arrival of the party and an hour's search of the waters near the shore was carried out. No signs of the missing student were found, but owing to the discoloration, it was impossible to see far into the water. There was a strong current running parallel to the shore at the time.

Yue Kwo Kau was seventeen and an only son. The family is related to the well-known Chau family (Mr. T. N. Chau, the barister and the late Mr. Chau Sui K). He was a promising scholar and popular among his fellow students.

Body Recovered.

The body of the young Chinese student, of St. Stephen's College, who was drowned at Stonecutter's Island while bathing with a party of his fellows, was recovered at the island yesterday by the police. The body was taken to the mortuary.

and the open country, best adapted to the evolution of the horse, is also best adapted to the evolution of the higher races of Man."

I am now waiting to see whether Dr. Osborn will also be able to confirm my discoveries and findings regarding:—

(a) the upheaval of Central Asia and subsidence of the Pacific Continent, and the flooding of the world by a tidal wave, and

(b) the Diluvian origin of *Loess* deposits, as the unravelling of this mystery means the solution of many of the perplexing riddles of Science and Geology, and the reconciliation of Science and Religion.

(Continued on next Column).

TRAINING OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE EXPENSES.

THE DIRECT ENTRY METHOD.

In the House of Lords recently the Duke of Montrose called attention to the different methods adopted by the Admiralty in entering naval cadets; and moved for papers. Dartmouth College, he said, was as good as money could make it, but it cost a great deal of money. He had seen the figures returned at £158,000, which was more than the cost of any other public school of the same size. But that figure did not include the cost of the ships attached to the college, the addition of which gave a total of some £250,000. Of that sum the parents contributed about £88,000, but the already grooming taxpayer had to bear a burden of about £100,000. Boys went to Dartmouth at 12½ years of age and started a specialised training. A little boy's brain could only absorb a certain amount of knowledge. If you crammed his brain with a mass of technicalities he could not absorb the same amount of general knowledge as other boys. Generally speaking these boys left the college with their general knowledge a good deal behind that of other public schools boys. At no time had it been so important that naval officers should enjoy a good general education.

"Half-timers"—midshipmen who had to spend their mornings under instruction—were not regarded with favour on board ship. If they were to get over the disadvantage of the half-timer and of an imperfect education on leaving Dartmouth they must take boys to sea when their education had been completed at school. In 1913, the Admiralty was short of cadets and started, as a temporary measure, a scheme of taking boys from public schools at 17½ or 18½ years of age. That temporary measure had been continued ever since, and under the Special Entry system something like 800 boys had entered the Navy. In the last half-year the Admiralty took fifty-three boys from Dartmouth and thirty-six under Special Entry, which went to show that public school boys were a success.

Earl Stanhope (Civil Lord of the Admiralty), replying on behalf of the Government, mentioned that there were two schemes of promotion from the lower deck. It was possible for a man in the executive branch to become a lieutenant at little over 23 years of age, which was the average for a special entry cadet. Already one of the boys, under the "mate" system, had reached the rank of commander. Dartmouth was an expensive institution, but it cost, not £150,000, but £200,000 to the taxpayers, his noble friend having included in the figure he gave the cost of the *Erebus*. But after all, if the country was spending vast sums of money on the Navy, with ships costing up to £7,000,000, it was advisable to see that the officers were trained up to the highest degree of efficiency. Bearing that in mind, then the money was well spent.

At the present time 100 boys entered the Navy through Dartmouth, and 60 to 70 by special entry, and he saw no great prospect of variation in that number for a large number of years to come. So far from being antagonistic to special entry, the Board sent a special officer round last year to talk to the headmasters of public schools boys, and try to get more boys to compete for special entry, but he was sorry to say that for the next examination in June that experiment had not been so successful as was hoped for. So far from there being an increase, there was actually a decrease in the numbers coming forward for examination. He entirely disagreed with the noble Duke in many of his criticisms of Dartmouth, and he would like their lordships to know that the experience of Dartmouth was that many parents would send their sons there if they could for the education that was given, even though they had no intention of sending them into the Navy afterwards.

The Duke of Montrose withdrew his motion.

TARIFF WALLS.

SIR JOSEPH COOK AND THE ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

"In my judgment there is a way out of the troubles of the moment. Try and cultivate the inter-trading of the Empire as a whole," said Sir Joseph Cook, High Commissioner for Australia, at the luncheon of the National Union of Manufacturers at the Holborn Restaurant.

All attention to-day, he said, was concentrated on the Economic Conference at Geneva, where they were going round the walls of the tariff Jericho. Whether they would fall down at the clashing of their cymbals and their music he would not pretend to say, but as he saw Europe to-day he did not think they were going to have an easy task in getting those walls down again.

He was going away with the feeling that there was no precedence in this country at all. It was never more overbearing with vitality and vigour (mentally) and in every other way. (Cheers.)

STATE INSURANCE AGAINST WAR RISKS AT SEA.

SIR NORMAN HILL'S MASTERLY EXPOSITION.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND MARINE WAR DANGERS.

IMPORTANT LESSONS OF THE WAR.

The outstanding impression created by the perusal of "War Insurance" is that Sir Norman Hill has given of his best in his masterly contribution to the subject. The book is one of the series dealing with the economic and social history of the world war, and is issued under the auspices of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, the publishers being Humphrey Milford, London, and the price of the volume 10s. 6d.

In addition to the section already mentioned, fire insurance during the war, the effect of the struggle on British life insurance, national health insurance and friendly societies and unemployment insurance during the war and after are also treated by authoritative pens. The shipping industry, however, is mainly concerned with Sir Norman Hill's able essay, which, in our opinion, will always possess historical importance to those interested in the story of how reasonable cover was provided during the long period when floating properties were ceaselessly hunted down and destroyed wherever possible by a relentless enemy. One point which emerges and which appeals to us very strongly is that private enterprise manifested greater prevision in the matter of providing indemnity against marine war risk than did the State.

Shipowners had long realized that a serious outbreak of hostilities might in certain circumstances drive every British ship to harbour and so cut off the flow of imports indispensable to the nation. It was recognized also that shipowners of themselves could not ensure their merchant fleets keeping the seas, the magnitude of such a task being one which obviously came within the province of Government, and yet it was not until the mid-night of Sunday preceding the fatal Wednesday when war was declared that the official scheme was promulgated.

The Admiralty's Views.

The Admiralty had long held decided views concerning the question, realizing that in the event of a struggle with a big maritime Power concentration of naval force was essential, and hence it would be impossible to disperse its units to all over wide-flung trading vessels. The general public, too, had a glimmering of the problems which might have to be faced, and the subject had been widely discussed for many years.

The various suggestions which were put forward we may summarize as falling under two divisions, according as they advocated a struggle with a big maritime Power concentration of naval force was essential, and hence it would be impossible to disperse its units to all over wide-flung trading vessels. The general public, too, had a glimmering of the problems which might have to be faced, and the subject had been widely discussed for many years.

These associations insured ships on the mutual principle against war perils, both when two foreign nations were concerned or when Great Britain was one of the belligerents. Necessary, such a scheme was limited in regard to the scope of its operations by financial restrictions. Thus, when Great Britain was at war the cover was confined to vessels actually at sea or in an enemy port when hostilities were declared, and only lasted until such time as they reached a British or neutral port. Ships not at sea and in a safe port were only held insured while they remained there.

Necessity Of State Co-operation.

The London and Liverpool Associations, formed in 1921, were responsible for the next step, for they urged the vital necessity of State co-operation if shipping was to be encouraged to pursue its activities in war-time, with the result that a sub-committee of the Committee of Imperial Defence was appointed in May, 1913, and their report was issued in the following April. Even then there was delay, but the shipowners associations stuck to their guns, and on August 14th were able to issue the historic circular announcing that the intention of the scheme and the object of the Government in reinsurance war risk to the extent of 80 per cent. was to maintain the overseas trade of the country. Members were advised to act prudently as common partners, to minimize calls, but to recognize the duty of keeping their ships going wherever it was reasonably possible. How splendidly the scheme worked and how premiums dropped until the "sink at sight" policy of the enemy was developed is well told by Sir Norman. At the same time, however, it is terrible to think what might have happened to the country had it not been for the wise foresight of the shipowners and the excellence of their organization.—*Syren*.

that which is provided by the maintenance of a powerful Navy. Some of the evidence produced before this Committee is very interesting, because it shows, to our thinking, the faulty viewpoint which many people have regarding the national nature of the work carried out by the British shipping industry. For example, it was argued that the system was useless because the payment by the State of the value of the ship or cargo lost would do nothing towards maintaining our supplies; while another witness had the effrontery to argue that to give shipowners the certainty of being compensated if their ships were captured must stimulate them in the pursuit of captors for the ship and of the consequent indemnity.

"The Unknown Expense."

With regard to the contention that the system was unnecessary, it was maintained that the underwriting market had in the past been willing to assume war risks on reasonable terms, and they might be relied upon to do so in case of a future emergency. The Treasury Committee, too, were afraid of the unknown expense which might be incurred and the possibilities of fraud, another and very serious reflection upon the *bona fides* of those engaged in shipping.

Sir Norman remarks trenchantly that it was because the losses could not be estimated that the scheme was undesirable. "If the State, with all its resources, shrink from the unknown, how could it expect the shipowner, the merchant, the banker and the underwriter to regard the war risks as a mere matter of business at other than famine prices."

Bitter Experience.

Shipowners had been taught by bitter experience that although they might have been paying war risk premiums voyage after voyage, the moment there was any serious ground for anticipating an outbreak of war the rates advanced and the market contracted. It was to remedy this that they generally organized themselves on the line that had been adopted by the North of England Protecting and Indemnity Association in 1899, and associations were formed in 1912, in both London and Liverpool, in which, together with the North of England Association, there was included by 1914 nearly three-quarters of the British steamship tonnage employed in our overseas trade.

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Necessity Of State Co-operation.

SIGNALING PRACTICES.

B.I.S.N. CO. REGAINS FIRST PLACE.

SPECIAL MENTION OF "KAYING" AND "SUNNING."

Further progress in signalling practices between warships and merchant vessels is indicated by the extracts from the reports on this subject for the quarter ended December 31st, 1926, now issued in Fleet orders. Although the total was fairly well maintained, there being 1,168 successful exercises carried out, as against 1,342 for the September quarter and 1,115 for that ended June 30th, 1926, the number of failures to establish communication was smaller than for some time, being only 16, as compared with 25, 22, 25 and 19 respectively in the four preceding quarters.

STRIKE THREAT OF C.N.C. OFFICERS.

LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE AT END OF MONTH.

REPUDIATION OF GUILD STATEMENTS BY LONDON.

The present state of affairs in regard to the matter of contention between the dock officers and engineers and the China Navigation Company, indicated that the threatened strike by the officers at the end of this month will take place, unless steps towards a settlement are made in the meantime.

The only reply received from the Company, subsequent to the letter in which it was asked to signify (a) its consent to submit the dispute to an arbitration board in accordance with the terms of the arbitration agreement of May, 1916; or, alternatively (b) its decision to restore the salaries to the previous level, as well as to refund the salary percentage deducted since April 1st, 1927, has been a letter from Messrs. John Swire and Sons, London.

This letter was read at a meeting of the Guild at the Merchant Service Club, Shanghai, on June 6th, says *Shipping and Engineering*.

The letter from London repudiates most of the statements contained in the Guild's public statement.

After some discussion a resolution was passed to the effect that the Guilds were determined to maintain inviolate the 1916 agreement, and that they therefore affirmed resolutions passed at Shanghai and Hong Kong on May 9th and May 23rd respectively, regarding the stoppage of all the vessels of the Company on June 30th, 1927.

The Guild Secretaries were further instructed to write to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire to point out that any suspension of the China Navigation Company's services which may take place on and after June 30th would be due solely to the company's attitude in repudiating the agreement of May, 1916, and that the responsibility for the stoppage would rest entirely with the company. It is understood that a letter to this effect was sent to Messrs. Butterfield & Swire on June 7th.

BRITISH COAL STRIKE EFFECTS.

BENEFICIAL EFFECTS ON FOREIGN SHIPPING.

DUTCH SHIP OWNERS' COMMENTS.

Those narrow-minded people who still foolishly imagine that an industrial dispute in Great Britain is a purely domestic matter must receive a rude shock each time they read the report of any foreign company or organization connected with shipping, for in practically every one that has been published this year there has been a reference—and usually a lengthy one—to the effects of last year's coal strike upon their operations.

The latest to come to hand is the annual report of the Netherlands Shipowners' Association. Our readers are well aware of the trying time British owners endured as a result of the stupidity of the miners, and this report shows up only too clearly how our foreign rivals benefited from our misfortunes. Almost the opening paragraph refers to the "gratifying increase in rates of freight resulting from the British coal strike, an increase which gave Dutch owners of cargo tonnage some measure of relief after the very hard times through which they had been passing."

The Association, however, have by no means allowed this temporary gleam of sunshine to dazzle their eyes, and they point out that the improvement in freight rates must not be exaggerated, it being borne in mind that, taking figures for 1926 as the basis, the index figure for 1927 was only 109.65, as compared with 102.22 in 1926, 113.44 in 1924 and 109.69 in 1923.

Coal prices have increased, as have insurance premiums, wages and port charges, so that the chances of remunerative employment of tonnage must still be considered problematical. So far as the Dutch liner companies were concerned, the influence of the coal strike was felt in a very much smaller degree, but other factors were fortunately at work which resulted in some improvement.

Syrén.

THE CHINA COST.

CHANGES IN OFFICER PERSONNEL.

The following are the latest changes in officer personnel on the China Coast:—

Mr. A. W. G. Gibson, third officer, *Antung*, is on reserve.

Mr. C. E. Cleaver, second officer, *Kwangchow*, has gone second officer, *Kalgan*. Mr. F. S. Barron, second officer, *Kalgan*, has gone second officer, *Kwangchow*.

Mr. D. G. Jones, second officer, *Kwangchow*, has gone second officer, *Chenan*. Mr. W. Royal, second officer, *Kwangtung*, has gone second officer, *Kwangchow*.

Mr. J. W. Bertram, supply second engineer, *Kinchon*, has gone supply second engineer, *Kwangtung*.

Mr. L. A. Macfarlane, from shore employment, has gone supply second engineer, *Kwangtung*.

Mr. A. Keown, acting third engineer, *Chenan*, is on reserve. Mr. J. D. Craig, supply third engineer, *Kwangtung*, has gone acting third engineer, *Chenan*.

Capt. W. Field-Hook, from reserve, has gone master, *Hosang*.

Mr. J. B. Stewart, second officer, *Chengshing*, has gone second officer, *Mingsang*. Mr. G. L. Gaskill, second officer, *Mingsang*, has gone second officer, *Chengshing*.

Mr. R. E. Smith, from reserve, has gone second officer, *Fushing*.

Mr. C. A. N. Baker, second officer, *Fushing*, has gone second officer, *Mausang*. Mr. C. Nock, second officer, *Mausang*, has gone second officer, *Waiching*.

Mr. A. F. Jamieson, second officer, *Fosang*, is on reserve. Mr. S. Duncan, third officer, *Hangang*, has gone officer, *Fosang*.

Mr. T. Wilkinson, second officer, *Tungwo*, has gone acting chief officer, *Luenho*.

Mr. T. Fairbairn, from reserve, has gone second officer, *Kungwo*. Mr. L. Jones, second officer, *Kungwo*, has gone second officer, *Tuckwo*.

Mr. J. Rees, second officer, *Tuckwo*, is on reserve.

Mr. J. J. McLeavy, from reserve, has gone second officer, *Tungwo*.

Mr. A. L. Moore, supply second officer, *Tungwo*, has gone second officer, *Sutwo*. Mr. J. Shiell, second officer, *Sutwo*, has gone officer, *Fingsang*.

Mr. R. E. Holden, second officer, *Fushing*, has gone second officer, *Lungwo*. Mr. J. D. Thwaites, second officer, *Lungwo*, has gone supply second officer, *Fushing*.

Mr. A. Clyne, from reserve, has gone third engineer, *Pingwo*. Mr. H. R. Squire, third engineer, *Pingwo*, has resigned.

Capt. A. H. Stewart, from shore duty, has gone master, *Haiching*.

Mr. A. J. Brown, chief officer, *Taiter*, has gone chief officer, *Kwongying*. Mr. T. H. Ball, chief officer, *Kwongying*, is on reserve.

Mr. E. T. Evans, second officer, *Haiching*, has gone chief officer, *Kochow*.

Mr. O. C. Dalziel, chief officer, *Haiching*, is on reserve. Mr. P. H. Going, second officer, *Haiching*, is on reserve.

Mr. R. Perry, third officer, *Haiching*, has gone second officer, *Haiching*.

Mr. W. Sudbury, chief officer, *Tienkung*, has gone master, *Chenkwang*.—*Shipping and Engineering*.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 16th.			
	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Date at 6 a.m.	On Date at 2 p.m.
Barometer...	29.74	29.76	29.76
Thermometer...	88	79	83
Humidity ..	72	93	60
Wind—			
Direction	SSW	Calm	South
Force ..	3	0	3
Weather ...	C	O	O
Rain ...	0.50	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature, 16th: 88
Lowest open-air Temperature, 16th: 75

D=Blue sky; C=Cloudy; D-Drizzle; F=Fog; L=Lightning; M=Mist; O=Overcast; P=Passing showers; Q=Squalls; R=Rain; T=Thunder.

HONG KONG TIDE TABLE.

From June 17th to 23rd, 1927.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week	Date of Month	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height	Hong Kong Standard Time	Height
Fri.	17	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
		9 42	7 7	3 13	3 0
Sat.	18	m 0 8	8 8	m 5 28	0 3
		m 10 23	7 7	m 8 42	0 3
Sun.	19	m 1 7	8 8	m 4 18	3 2
		m 11 9	7 5	m 7 8	0 6
Mon.	20	m 2 8	8 8	m 5 9	3 4
		m 12 2	7 1	m 8 4	0 7
Tues.	21	m 3 8	8 9	m 6 8	3 6
		m 1 6	6 6	m 2 10	1 0
Wed.	22	m 4 4	4 3	m 7 45	3 7
		m 2 12	5 8	m 9 27	1 4
Thurs.	23	m 4 5	4 7	m 6 49	3 5
		m 4 9	5 4	m 10 48	1 8

CHINA HOMEWARD CONFERENCE.

FREIGHT TARIFF No. 9.

DATED 7th MARCH, 1927.

ADDENDUM No. 11.

PART I.

ADDITIONAL RATES OF FREIGHT to the undermentioned Port with Transhipment is from Date as follows:—

Add to Column Matting. s. d.
Belfast.....2 per ton of 20 cwts. 4/8
Hong Kong, 16th June, 1927. [5039]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

PRINCE LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK

THE Motor Vessel "CHINESE PRINCE"

having arrived from the above Port on 11th instant, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Friday, 17th instant, at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Vessel's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 18th instant, will be subject to Rent. No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by FURNESS (FAR EAST) LTD., 2nd Floor, King's Building, Connaught Road, Hong Kong. Telephone No. 3185.

Hong Kong, 11th June, 1927. [5026]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Motor Vessel "ERMLAND"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company's godowns at Kowloon, where Delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless Notice has been given prior to Steamer's arrival.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th June, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on 16th June, 1927, at 10 a.m. by our Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th June, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

JEBSEN & CO., Agents.
Hong Kong, 10th June, 1927. [5021]

CONSIGNEE NOTICES.

THE BEN LINE STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FROM LEITH, MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON, STRAITS AND PHILIPPINES.

The Steamship "BENDORAN."

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves, Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th instant, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 4th July, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th instant, at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hong Kong, 13th June, 1927. [5028]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

FROM EUROPE.

The Steamship "CITY OF CHESTER"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, whence Delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after 22nd June, 1927, will be subject to Rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 28th June, 1927, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the Free Storage period of One Week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hong Kong, 16th June, 1927. [5033]



REGULAR PORTNIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJITAROEM	JAVA, MACASSAR	20th June	22nd June	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJISAK	N. C. & AMOT	20th	22nd	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJIKEMBANG	BATAVIA	20th	30th	SHANGHAI
TJISONDARI	S'WAI, K'LONG	20th	30th	BATAVIA
TJILIWONG	JAVA, MANILA & AMOT	29th	2nd July	SAIGON & JAVA
TJIBODAS	JAVA, MACASSAR	4th July	6th	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIMANOEK	N. C. & AMOT	4th	6th	BATAVIA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	10th	14th	SHANGHAI
TJIKEMBANG	S'WAI, K'LONG	12th	14th	BATAVIA
TJIPANAS	JAVA, MANILA	17th	22nd	SAIGON & JAVA
TJISAROE	N. C. & AMOT	18th	20th	MACASSAR & JAVA
TJISARORA	JAVA, MACASSAR	18th	20th	AMOT & N. CHINA
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	24th	28th	SHANGHAI
	S'WAI, K'LONG	25th	28th	BATAVIA

Wireless Telegraphy.
The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

WITHOUT PURE BLOOD HEALTH IS IMPOSSIBLE.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE

Never before was there anything like it, nor are its marvellous properties likely ever to be equalled in diseases arising from impure blood. It searches out and expels from the vital current every lurking trace of poisons, cures, cures blood and skin diseases, scrofulous and glandular swellings, bad legs, abscesses, ulcers, eczema, gout, rheumatism, goitre or Derbyshire Neck, etc. It improves the general health and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

LIFE WITHOUT HEALTH IS LIVING DEATH.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

For Nervous Breakdown and Chronic Weakness.

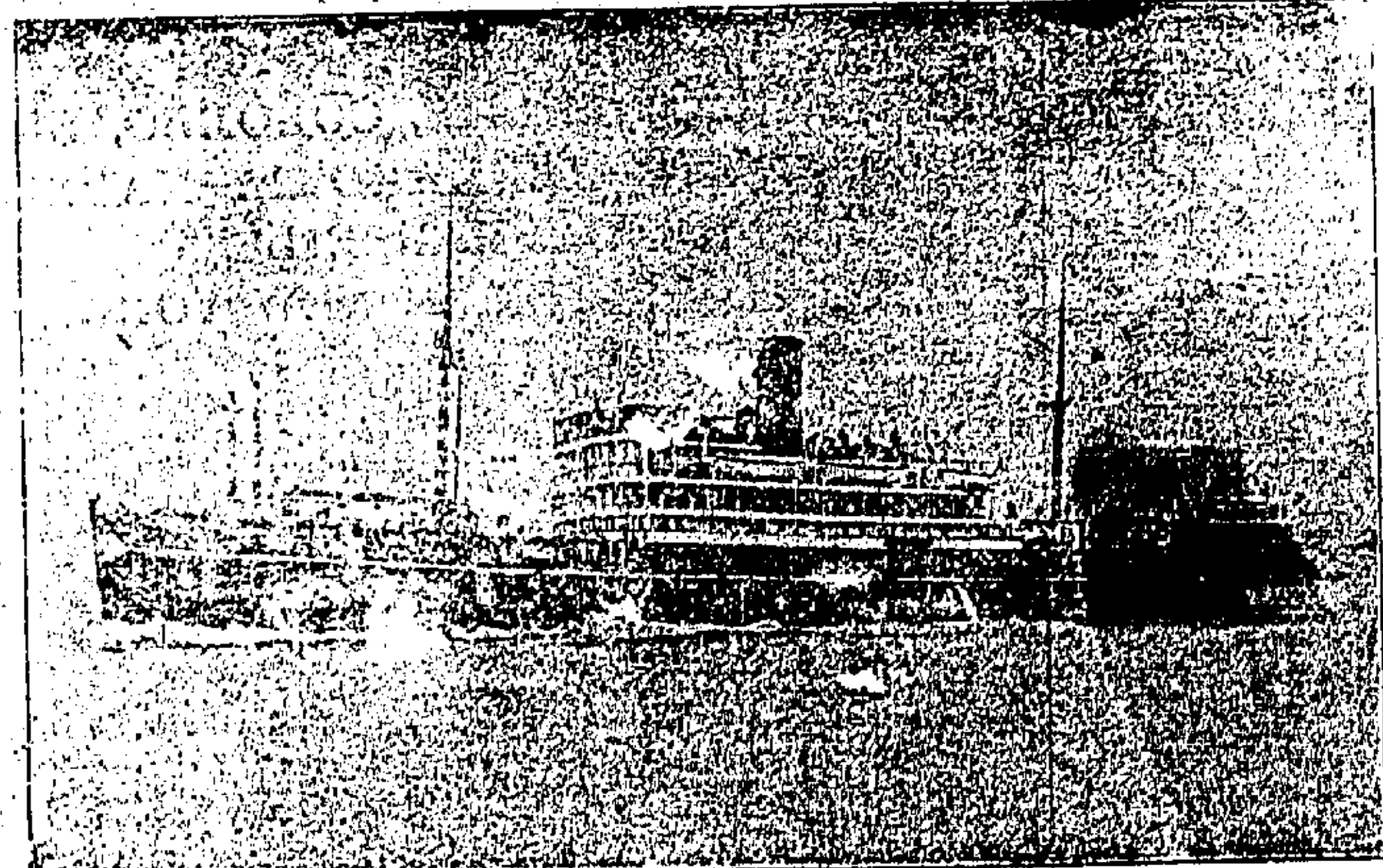
VETARZO REGULATORS. Safe and Reliable.

English Price 3s. (either remedy). The VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, N.W.5, London, Eng. Unprincipled Dealers may try to sell you something else for extra profit—do not accept it. Insist on having VETARZO. The genuine has words "VETARZO" REMEDIES in Government Stamp. Sold by LEADING CASH CHEMISTS.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "MANIFESTO," HONG KONG.
Codes Used: A1, A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering: First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins, Benson's, Marconi.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers, Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.



S.S. "CHANGTE."

BUILT AND ENGINEERED AT KOWLOON DOCKERS BY THE HONG KONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD., TO THE ORDER OF THE AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LTD., FOR AUSTRALIAN-HONG KONG SERVICE.

Please address enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.A., KOWLOON DOCK, HONG KONG

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.



INCLUDING

HUGO STINNES LINIEN

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE.
CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS.
FARE FROM HONG KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0s. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for Shanghai and Japan:—

M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 1st July
M.S. "MUNSTERLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 14th July
S.S. "OLDENBURG" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 28th July
S.S. "ADOLF V. BAEBER" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 16th Aug.
S.S. "SAARLAND" (H.A.L.) ... due here on or about the 28th Aug.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Europe via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

a.s.s. "TIRPITZ" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 22nd June
M.S. "RAMSES" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 4th July
M.S. "ERMLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 16th July
M.S. "VOGTLAND" (H.A.L.) ... sailing from here on or about the 3rd Aug.

* Calling at Rotterdam and Hamburg.
† Calling at Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
‡ Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam and Hamburg.
§ Calling at Genoa, Marseilles, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Antwerp.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

12, Pedder Street. Tel. C. 2225.
16] Tel. C. 4754.



LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo, Boats).

Monthly Sailings direct to HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM, DUNKIRK—
s/s "LT. ST. LOUBERT-BIE" ... 4th July.

s.s. "YANG TSE" due to arrive from DUNKIRK, LONDON, HAVRE about the 21st June.

SERVICES CONTRACTUELS (Mail Service)

Steamers.	Sailings from Marseilles.	Arr. at Hong Kong & Sailings for Shanghai and Japan.	Sailings from Hong Kong for Marseilles.
ANGERS	...	...	21st June
PORTHOS	...	...	5th July
SPHINX	20th May	21st June	19th July
PAUL LECAT	3rd June	5th July	2nd Aug.
AMAZONE	17th June	19th July	16th Aug.
CHAMILLY	1st July	2nd Aug.	30th Aug.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY TO MARSEILLES

(Including Table Wine and Free Doctor's Attendance).
A Class (1st Class) ... 29. 00. 0d. B Class (1st Class) ... 25. 00. 0d.
STRAWERS 2nd ... 20. 00. 0d. C Class (1st Class) ... 21. 00. 0d.
Through Tickets to London and Leading Towns of Europe.
Accommodations reserved in the Trains at Marseilles.
(Sailings subject to alteration without notice).

For full Particulars, apply to:—
Cie des MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, 3, Queen's Building, Telephone: Central 740.

CONSIGNATION—TRANSPORT—REPRESENTATION.

NORDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

FAR EASTERN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

Cabin class: £73. 4s. 0d. To GENOA.
Intermediate class: £48. 2s. 0d.

NEXT SAILINGS:

Regular Fast Four-weekly Passenger-Service. (Also taking cargo.)

ACCOMMODATION FOR 100 CABIN CLASS AND 150 INTERMEDIATE CLASS PASSENGERS.

ARRIVAL AT HONG KONG AND SAILINGS FOR SHANGHAI AND TAKU (TIENTSIN).

ARRIVAL FROM SHANGHAI AND SAILINGS FOR GENOA, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

HOIHOW, PAKHOI & ...	"TEAN" ...	On 17th June, 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"CHENAN" ...	On 17th June, Noon
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SINKIANG" ...	On 19th June, 5 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE ...	"ANTUNG" ...	On 19th June, 6 a.m.
HAIPHONG ...	"HUICHOW" ...	On 19th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW, BANGKOK ...	"KWANGCHOW" ...	On 19th June, 10 a.m.
NEWCHOW & DALNY ...	"LUCHOW" ...	On 20th June, 2 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SUNNING" ...	On 21st June, 6 a.m.
WEIHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN ...	"CHINKIANG" ...	On 22nd June, 6 a.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO ...	"SHANTUNG" ...	On 23rd June, 4 p.m.
BANGKOK ...	"KLUNGCHOW" ...	On 26th June, 6 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI ...	"LINAN" ...	On 26th June, Noon

SALOON PASSAGE RATES, HONG KONG TO SHANGHAI and vice versa, Have Now Been Reduced To \$60 SINGLE and \$90 RETURN.
For Freight or Passage apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents.
CARGO AND BAGGAGE CAN BE INSURED AT THE OFFICE OF BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AUSTRALIAN-ORIENTAL LINE, LIMITED.

"CHANGTE" & "TAIPING"
THREE NEW VESSELS MAINTAIN A REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS
Via MANILA AND THURSDAY ISLAND.
Through Bills of Lading issued to all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.
EXCELLENT & MOST UP-TO-DATE FIRST & SECOND CLASS PASSENGER ACCOMMODATION.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

SHIP	Due Hong Kong in or about	Sailing hence on or about
CHANGTE	In Port	18th June
TAIPING	15th July	15th July
CHANGTE	9th August	10th August
TAIPING	6th September	13th September

For Freight and Passage Apply to—**BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,** Agents.
Telephone: CENTRAL 36.

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JOINT SERVICE OF THE
BLUE FUNNEL LINE
(OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.)
AND
AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "AGAPENOR" ...	Via Suez Canal	3rd July.
S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ...	Via Suez Canal	17th July.
S.S. "HELENUS" ...	Via Suez Canal	31st July.
S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ...	Via Suez Canal	14th August.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to Change without Notice.
For Freight and Particulars, apply to—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONG KONG.
HONG KONG & CANTON. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., CANTON.

PRINCE LINE

IMPROVED SERVICE

FAST MOTOR VESSELS

TO
BOSTON
AND
NEW YORK

M.V. "ASIATIC PRINCE" ... 2nd July, 1927

For Freight and Full Particulars, apply to—

FURNESS (FAR EAST), LIMITED.

Telephone: Central 3165.

(Incorporated in Great Britain)

Telegrams: Furnprince.

King's Building.



**KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.**
(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE MOTOR SHIP

"VAN HEUTSZ"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on June 23rd.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.
English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.
1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) Service to destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.
Telephone 1674. YONG BUILDING, CANTON ROAD.

Shipping News

Arrivals and Departures, etc.

ARRIVALS.

June 14th.
Corbis, British str., 3,447 tons, Capt. H. Barnfather, from Yokohama, which port she left on June 8th, lying at Kowloon Bay.—A.P.C.

June 15th.
Aachen, German str., 3,874 tons, Capt. G. Brake, from Shanghai, which port she left on June 12th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A4.—Molebors & Co.

Derwent, Chinese str., 1,022 tons, Capt. H. Ipland, from Haiphong and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C12.—Chau Yue Tong.

Dorcy, German str., 375 tons, Capt. J. Jacobson, from Taurane and Hoihow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B48.—Chau Yue Tong.

Fook Hong, Chinese str., 1,210 tons, Capt. Lai Ping Nam, from Hongkong and Hoihow, with 1,750 tons of coal, lying at Yauwatt.—Sun Fat S.S. Co.

Hera, Norwegian str., 823 tons, Capt. E. Nielsen, from Bangkok, with a cargo of rice, lying at buoy No. C15.—Ping Kee.

Taiko, British str., 1,576 tons, Capt. J. S. de Wolf, from Port Camfr, with 4,500 tons of coal, lying at Taiko Sugar Wharf.—B. & S.

Yunnan, British str., 1,203 tons, Capt. C. B. Adkin, from Wuhu and Swatow, lying at buoy No. C30.—B. & S.

June 16th.
Aki Maru, Japanese str., 3,671 tons, Capt. Y. Tamioka, from Melbourne, which port she left on March 21st, with 1,783 tons of general cargo, lying at Kowloon Wharf.—N.Y.K.

City of Chester, British str., 3,521 tons, Capt. F. W. Letton, from Dunkirk and Singapore. The latter port she left on June 10th, with a general cargo, lying at Holt's Wharf.—Bank Line.

Helene, Norwegian str., 1,112 tons, Capt. O. S. Olsen, from Bangkok and Hoihow, with rice and coal, lying at buoy No. A30.—Thorson & Co.

Darkein, Norwegian str., 1,777 tons, Capt. Gustav Svane, from Bangkok and Kohsichang, with rice and general cargo, lying at buoy No. B20.—Kin Cheong Lee.

Kishu Maru, Japanese str., 1,567 tons, Capt. C. Mikami, from Takao and Shanghai. The latter port she left on June 12th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. C39.—O.S.K.

Rakuyo Maru, Japanese str., 5,679 tons, Capt. T. Otsuda, from Yajiraiso and Moji. The latter port she left on June 11th, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—N.Y.K.

Sinkiang, British str., 1,016 tons, Capt. D. Williams, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at buoy No. B12.—B. & S.

Sungshan Maru, Japanese str., 1,503 tons, Capt. G. Kawamura, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo, lying at Stonecutters.—N.Y.K.

Yan On, Chinese str., 604 tons, Capt. L. Jack, from Canton, lying at buoy No. B23.—Yan Woo S.S. Co.

CLEARANCES.

June 16th.
Changte, for Canton.
Chinkiang, for Canton.
Derwent, for Swatow.
Haidis, for Saigon.
Kishu Maru, for Canton.
Kwei Yang, for Bangkok.
Nam Sang, for Amoy.
Sinkiang, for Canton.
Sungshan Maru, for Canton.
Taizuma, for Kwang Chow Wan.
Yan, for Hoihow.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

South Wall, Marston; East Wall, L. 15 and L. 19; West Wall, Dock, W. 19; Dock, Titania and Cicada; Taiko Dock, Aphie and Fozglow; Kowloon Dock, Ladybird and Hawkins; Buoy 3, Daventless; Buoy 4, Wivern and Wolserine; Buoy 6, Probitsher; Buoy 7, Delhi; Buoy 8, Carados; Buoy 9, Moth; Buoy 11, Bruce; Buoy 12, Wolsey; Buoy 13, Woodston; Buoy 18, Ruthenia; Buoy 25, Kharki; Buoy 2A, Maine; Kowloon Anchorage, Vindictive; Oil Fuel Jetty, Belgot; Foreign Men-o-War, Vigilante (French).

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN HONG KONG.

FOR JUNE, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th MERIDIAN, EAST OF GREENWICH.

Date.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
June 17th	5.38 a.m.	7.00 p.m.
" 18th	5.38	7.00
" 19th	5.39	7.00
" 20th	5.39	7.10
" 21st	5.39	7.10
" 22nd	5.39	7.10
" 23rd	5.40	7.10
" 24th	5.40	7.10
" 25th	5.40	7.10
" 26th	5.40	7.11
" 27th	5.40	7.11
" 28th	5.41	7.11
" 29th	5.41	7.11
" 30th	5.41	7.11

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Adriatic (Blue Funnel), due July 5th.

Alipoli (P. & O.), due to-day.

Amazon (M.M.), due July 10th.

Antenor (Blue Funnel), due July 20th.

Arifura (E. & A.), due July 4th.

Asiatic Prince (Prince Line), due July 2nd.

Athos II. (M.M.), due August 10th.

Benares (Swedish-East Asiatic), due June 29th.

Benarty (Ben Line), due to-day.

Chantilly (M.M.), due August 22nd.

Chennedeur (M.M.), due August 30th.

D'Arslan (M.M.), due September 3rd.

Deception (Blue Funnel), due June 25th.

Empress of Asia (C.P.R.), due June 27th.

Franklin (N.D.L.), due June 20th.

Hector (Blue Funnel), due August 24th.

Helanus (Blue Funnel), due June 24th.

Laton (Blue Funnel), due July 9th.

Kalgan (P. & O.), due to-day.

Kashgar (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Kishu (P. & O.), due September 1st.

Khyber (P. & O.), due August 4th.

Macdonia (P. & O.), due June 23rd.

Malva (P. & O.), due September 15th.

Menelaus (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 12th.

Moria (P. & O.), due August 16th.

Ningchow (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 27th.

Norara (P. & O.), due June 28th.

Nyana (P. & O.), due July 7th.

Patroclus (Blue Funnel), due June 22nd.

Paul Lecat (M.M.), due July 5th.

Persus (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.

Pierhus (Blue Funnel), due June 19th.

Randjindi (P. & O.), due July 21st.

Philodetes (Blue Funnel), due Aug. 5th.

Rhonor (Blue Funnel), due July 7th.

Sphinx (M.M.), due June 21st.

St. Albans (E. & A.), due June 28th.

Sunning (B. & S.), due to-morrow.

Taklwa (B.I. & Apear), due June 20th.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI

KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT TAFT	... Tuesday, June 21st
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... Tuesday, July 5th
PRESIDENT CLAY	... Tuesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT MADISON	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd
PRESIDENT JACKSON	... Tuesday, Aug. 16th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE SPECIAL LOW RATES

Via San Francisco or Seattle

£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
June 21	San Francisco	Homeric	July 23	C'brg-S'mp'tn
June 29	Seattle	Leviathan	Aug. 7	17'P'mth-C'brg
July 5	San Francisco	Majestic	Aug. 10	6'P'mth-S'mp'tn
July 13	Seattle	Berengaria	Aug. 16	10'P'mth-C'brg
July 19	San Francisco	Leviathan	Aug. 25	30'P'mth-C'brg
July 27	Seattle	Aquitania	Aug. 28	24'P'mth-S'mp'tn
Aug. 2	San Francisco	Majestic	Sept. 9	8'P'mth-C'brg
Aug. 10	Seattle	Mauretania	Sept. 12	6'P'mth-C'brg
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 23	17'P'mth-S'mp'tn
Aug. 24	Seattle	Berengaria	Sept. 27	21'P'mth-S'mp'tn
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Oct. 7	1'P'mth-S'mp'tn
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquitania	Oct. 11	5'P'mth-S'mp'tn

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... Wednesday, June 29th
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... Wednesday, July 19th
PRESIDENT CLEVELAND	... Wednesday, July 27th
PRESIDENT PIERCE	... Wednesday, Aug. 10th
PRESIDENT TAFT	... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES—GENOA—MARSEILLES

Thence to BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

PRESIDENT WILSON	... Tuesday, June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	... Tuesday, July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT HAYES	... Tuesday, July 19th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT POLK	... Tuesday, Aug. 2nd, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT ADAMS	... Tuesday, Aug. 16th, 8.00 a.m.

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

TO MANILA.

PRESIDENT WILSON	... June 21st, 6.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT MCKINLEY	... June 21st, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT JEFFERSON	... June 27th, 8.00 p.m.
PRESIDENT VAN BUREN	... July 5th, 8.00 a.m.
PRESIDENT LINCOLN	... July 5th, 8.00 p.m.

For Passenger and Freight Rates apply to

THE ROBERT DOLLAR CO.

GENERAL AGENTS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK BUILDING (GROUND FLOOR).
Telephone: Central 2477, 2478 & 795.

I N D O - C H I N A

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KUMSANG" ...	Friday, 17th June, at 3 p.m.
CANTON ...	"HOPSANG" ...	Sunday, 19th June, at 9 a.m.
TSINGTAU via SWATOW ...	"FOOSHING" ...	Sunday, 19th June, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI ...	"HOPSANG" ...	Wednesday, 22nd June, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"KUTSANG" ...	Thursday, 23rd June, at 3 p.m.
HAIPHONG ...	"MINGSANG" ...	Friday, 24th June, at 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"SUISANG" ...	Sunday, 26th June, at 3 p.m.
TIENTSIN ...	"CHEONGSHING" ...	Monday, 27th June, at 5 p.m.
SANDAKAN ...	"HINSANG" ...	Wednesday, 29th June, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, MOJI & KOBE ...	"LAISANG" ...	Friday, 1st July, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI via AMOY ...	"CHAKSANG" ...	Tuesday, 5th July, at 7 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA ...	"NAMSANG" ...	Friday, 8th July, at 3 p.m.
OSAKA via AMOY, SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE ...	"HOSANG" ...	Tuesday, 12th July, at 7 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL No. 215.

GLEN LINE.

FARE: HONG KONG TO LONDON £82.

LONDON, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

Steamship "GARNARVONSHIRE" (via Oran)	2nd July.
Steamship "PMBROKESHIRE" (via Oran)	27th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ...	24th August.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY" ...	21st September.

SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & VLADIVOSTOK.

Steamship "GLENIFFER" ...	Due Hong Kong.
Motor Vessel "GLENOGLE" ...	23rd June.
Motor Vessel "GLENAMOI" ...	7th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENHARRY" ...	24th July.
Motor Vessel "GLENAPP" ...	18th August.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars, apply to—

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AGENTS: THE GLEN LINE, LTD.

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

NEW YORK BERT

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.

NEXT SAILING TO THE PACIFIC COAST S.S. "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"

—WILL BE DESPATCHED FROM

HONG KONG at 10.00 a.m.

WEDNESDAY, 22nd JUNE

FOR VICTORIA & VANCOUVER

VIA

SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.
THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.Passenger Department: Tel. C. 752. Cables: "CANPAO."
Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS." [15]

N.Y.K. LINE

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu

* KOREA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June, at 10 a.m.
 * SHINYO MARU (Calls Keelung) ... Tuesday, 12th July, at 9 a.m.
 * SIBERIA MARU ... Tuesday, 26th July, at 10 a.m.
 * Calls Keelung & Los Angeles.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

SUWA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June, at 11 a.m.
 FUSIMI MARU ... Saturday, 2nd July, at 11 a.m.
 HAKOZAKI MARU ... Saturday, 16th July, at 11 a.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 22nd June, at 11 a.m.
 AKI MARU ... Wednesday, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

GENOA MARU ... Monday, 27th June

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu,

Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

RAKUYO MARU ... Monday, 11th July

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape

Town & Ports.

KAWACHI MARU ... Saturday, 9th July

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TAKAOKA MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June

BENGAL MARU ... Wednesday, 27th July

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

DELAGOA MARU ... Tuesday, 12th July

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

AKITA MARU ... Saturday, 18th June

HAKODATE MARU ... Friday, 1st July

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

AKI MARU ... Friday, 17th June

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

MATSUYE MARU (Calls Moji) ... Sunday, 19th June

MORIOKA MARU (Moji direct) ... Monday, 20th June

TAMURA MARU ... Thursday, 23rd June

KITANO MARU ... Tuesday, 28th June

For further information, apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Depts.) [7]

THE 'EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD.

COPENHAGEN.

The M.S. "AFRIKA"

will be loading for ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG,
COPENHAGEN and other SCANDINAVIAN PORTS
On or about 27th of June.

Further Sailings	Expected on or about	Will leave homeward-bound on or about
M.S. "Danmark"	5th July	—
M.S. "Java"	2nd August	—
M.S. "Asia"	5th September	—
M.S. "Afrika"	5th October	—

Subject to change without notice.

For further particulars, please apply to—

JOHN MANNERS & CO., LTD.

[4]

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

INCREASED HONG KONG CARGO.

BUT BRITISH FREIGHTS STILL LOW.

Although there were six British ships arriving out of a total of 17 vessels for the twenty-four hours ending at 9 a.m. yesterday, only four of them brought freight for this port, and three had through cargoes. The percentage they carried out of the total cargo imported was low.

A total freight of 18,624 tons was imported into the Colony by 14 vessels, of which 3,043 tons were brought by British steamers. The total freight was an increase of over 7,000 tons on the previous day by ten vessels.

Of through freight, there was a total of 11,610 tons, on five ships, a decrease of 2,000 tons carried through the previous day by nine vessels. British vessels had 3,361 tons of through cargo, and two vessels of other nationalities carried 8,249 tons between them.

Best Freight.

The best individual returns were 1,593 tons of general cargo on a British steamer for Hong Kong, while three Norwegian ships brought in 1,700 tons, 2,080 tons and 1,850 tons of rice and meal, etc. from Bangkok. A Japanese steamer entered 3,391 tons of general freight, and a Chinese steamer brought 1,750 tons of coal and 1,800 tons of rice.

Shipments for other ports included 1,601 tons and 1,000 tons of general cargo on British steamers, and 2,243 tons of general cargo on a Japanese vessel and 2,005 tons of coal on a Chinese freighter. Fuller details are given in the cargo carriers list given below.

Arrivals and Departures.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday there were 17 arrivals and 20 departures, these figures being made up as under:

	ARR.	DEP.
British	8	9
Japanese	3	3
Norwegian	3	3
Chinese	4	2
Dutch	0	1
German	1	1
American	0	1

The total number of vessels in port was 67, of which 24 were British.

Cargo Carriers.

Cargo carriers were as under: S.S. *Sinkiang* (British) from Shanghai and Swatow, with 450 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, and 700 tons for other ports, and 136 packages of mail.

S.S. *Nam Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, with 1,593 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and 1,001 tons of pig iron and general cargo for other ports, one bag of Naval mail, six bags of Military mail, and 136 bags for the C.T.O.

S.S. *Yunnan* (British) from Wuhu and Swatow, with a nil entry.

S.S. *Hai Ching* (British) from Poochow and Swatow, with 500 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and mail from coast ports.

(Continued on next column).

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

"PRESIDENT" LINER NOT AFFECTED BY STRIKE AT MAILA.

THEFTS FROM SHIPS.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

On enquiry yesterday at the local Dollar Line Offices we were informed that no notification had been received from Manila as to any "hold up" of the s.s. *President Taft* through the strike of two thousand stevedores. The *President Taft* will arrive here on schedule and leave Hong Kong next Tuesday for San Francisco.

Thefts From Two Ships.

The chief engineer of the s.s. *Change* has reported to the police that some time between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon someone entered his cabin and stole a gold watch, valued at \$40.

Another loss has been reported from the *Nagasaki Maru*, a Chinese, the "manager" of the boat, stating that someone gained access to his cabin by forcing open the door, and stole jewellery and clothing to the value of \$235.

Undocked.

The *Sui An* (Captain Smith) was undocked yesterday, and resumes service on the Macao run at 8 a.m.

S.S. *Chinkiang* (British) from Newchwang and Weihaiwei, with 500 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, 1,000 tons for Canton and 23 bags of mail.

S.S. *Corbis* (British) from Yokohama with a nil entry.

S.S. *Dorry* (German) from Tourane and Hoihow, with 1,150 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong and five bags of mail.

S.S. *Hero* (Norwegian) from Bangkok, with 1,700 tons of rice.

S.S. *Livingstone* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kohsi-chang, with 2,066 tons of rice and meal.

S.S. *Provincie* (Norwegian) from Bangkok and Kohsi-chang, with 1,300 tons of rice for Hong Kong, and 350 tons of flour for ports beyond.

S.S. *Rokyo Maru* (Japanese) Valparaiso and Moji, with 527 tons of miscellaneous cargo, and 33 bags of mail.

S.S. *Kishu Maru* (Japanese) from Yokohama and Shanghai, with 3,391 tons of beans, ground nuts, salt fish, cottons yarn, etc. for Hong Kong, and 6,243 tons for ports beyond, and 72 bags of mail.

S.S. *Husan Maru* (Japanese) from Keelung and Swatow, with 182 tons of general cargo, and 800 tons of coal for Hong Kong, and 18 bags of mail.

S.S. *Fook Hong* (Chinese) from Hongkong and Hoihow, with 1,750 tons of coal.

S.S. *Yuan Jeng* (Chinese) from Saigon with 1,800 tons of rice, dried fish and fruit.

S.S. *Yan On* (Chinese) from Canton, with a nil entry.

S.S. *Devawongse* (Chinese) from Haiphong and Hoihow, with 65 tons of general cargo for Hong Kong, and 2,006 tons of coal and general for other ports.

The Mail Pennant.

A Harbour notification instructs masters of vessels arriving at Shanghai with mails for the Chinese Post Office there to hoist the mail pennant or the International Code pennant "F" at the fore of the ship on entering the Whangpu so that the information may be signalled direct to the postal authorities.

Destroyers Going To Malta.

The destroyers *Wolsey* and *Walston*, now serving with the third flotilla in China, are to return to Malta.

Miscellaneous.

To the list of the Hong Kong and Wuchow river boats is added the s.s. *Shing On*.

Fork Disappears.

According to the mistress of a cargo boat, one of her forks has disappeared in the harbour, and apparently, has been drowned. The boat was unloading rice along side the s.s. *Apocv*. When the ship was about to sail and the boat's crew had returned, the man in question was found to be missing.

Marine Court.

At the Marine Court yesterday, before Lieut. Colmdr. G. F. Hole, R.N., three junk masters were charged with failing to exhibit regulation lights while under way. Two of them were fined \$10 each, or ten days' hard labour in default, while the third defendant, the master of a larger junk, was fined \$15, or two weeks' hard labour in default.

Two Deck Passengers Drowned.

The master of the s.s. *Nam Sang* (British) from Calcutta and Singapore, reported to the Harbour Office yesterday that during the voyage one deck passenger was washed overboard, and drowned, on June 1st, while on June 10th another deck passenger fell overboard and was drowned.

Deck Passengers Arriving.

For the twenty-four hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday, a total of 1,422 deck passengers entered the Colony, of whom the s.s. *Nam Sang* brought 900 from the Straits, the s.s. *Hoi Ching* 279 from Poochow and the s.s. *Husan Maru* 151 from Swatow.

Luxurious Motor Boat.

Large crowds were attracted to the Penang Esplanade yesterday afternoon, says last Wednesday's *Strait Times*, when the drowning sound as of an aeroplane was heard. On closer approach however they were surprised to see a motor boat skimming the waters, and rushing hither and thither as if in sheer delight. The motor boat, we understand, has just been imported from England by Mr. Alan 'Loke's' brother for pleasure purposes at a cost of something like \$10,000. Its speed is stated to be 38 knots an hour, and is easily the speediest little craft in Malayan waters. This luxurious boat, it might be added, is a new departure for Malayan millionaires.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The s.s. *Summing* left Shanghai on June 14th (via Amoy) and is due here to-morrow with 5 packages of mails.

The B.I. and Apcar Line s.s. *Takliwa* left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 15th inst., and is due here on the morning of the 20th.

BANK LINE LTD.

AGENTS FOR

ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 6th July
 S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 10th Aug.

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF CHESTER" ... via Suez Canal ... 17th July
 S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 14th August.

ALSO AGENTS FOR

ANDREW WEIR & CO.

SERVICES TO

BOSTON & NEW YORK

S.S. "COMERIO" ... via Suez Canal ... 25th July.

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 26th July.

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algon Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombassa, Kilindini, Port Nolloth, Luderitz Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

For Freight or passage on any of the above lines apply to—

Telephone: Central 4701.

22

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O., British India Apcar and Eastern & Australian Lines

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(UNDER CONTRACT WITH H.M. GOVERNMENT.)

Steamship	Tons	F-on Hongkong (about)	Destination
"MANTUA"	10,946	25th June	Marseilles and London.
"KHIVA"	9,135	3rd July	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KALYAN"	9,144	16th July	Marseilles, London, Antwerp & Hull.
"ALIPPO"	5,273	21st July	Straits and Bombay.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	23rd July	Marseilles and London.
"NANZA"	7,023	3rd Aug.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	3rd Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"RAVALPINDI"	16,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	17th Sept.	do.
"KHIVA"	9,135	1st Oct.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	15th Oct.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	29th Oct.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Nov.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	10th Dec.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Piraeus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	F-on Hongkong (about)	Destination
"TALMA"	10,000	3rd July	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	14th July	do.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	F-on Hongkong (about)	Destination
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	1st July	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	29th July	do.
"TANDA"	6,956	2nd Sept.	do.

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co., Ltd., steamers will also call at Shanghai, Iloilo, Oebu, Kolambangan, Tawau, Timor, Darwin, or other ports en route as inducement offers.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following:—

The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand

Vancouver, San Francisco, London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal.

The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape.

The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	F-on Hongkong (about)	Destination
"KALYAN"	9,144	18th June, Noon	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"ALIPPO"	5,273	18th June, 10 a.m.	Shanghai, Kobe and Moji.
"TAKLIWA"	7,936	22nd June	Amoy, Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	24th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NOVAIRA"	6,989	24th June	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"AKAFURA"	9,000	5th July	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th July	S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama.
"NANZA"	7,023	8th July	do.
"RAVALPINDI"	16,619	22nd July	Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,956	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka and Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	19th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHIVA"	9,135	2nd Sept.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	16th Sept.	do.
"KASHMIR"	8,985	30th Sept.	do.
"MACEDONIA"	11,120	14th Oct.	do.
"MONGOLIA"	16,504	28th Oct.	do.
"MANTUA"	10,946	12th Nov.	do.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do.
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do.
"MALWA"	10,986	7th Jan., 1928	do.

* Will not take passengers northwards.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

* Passengers for Amoy must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while waiting the on carrying steamer.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.

Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—

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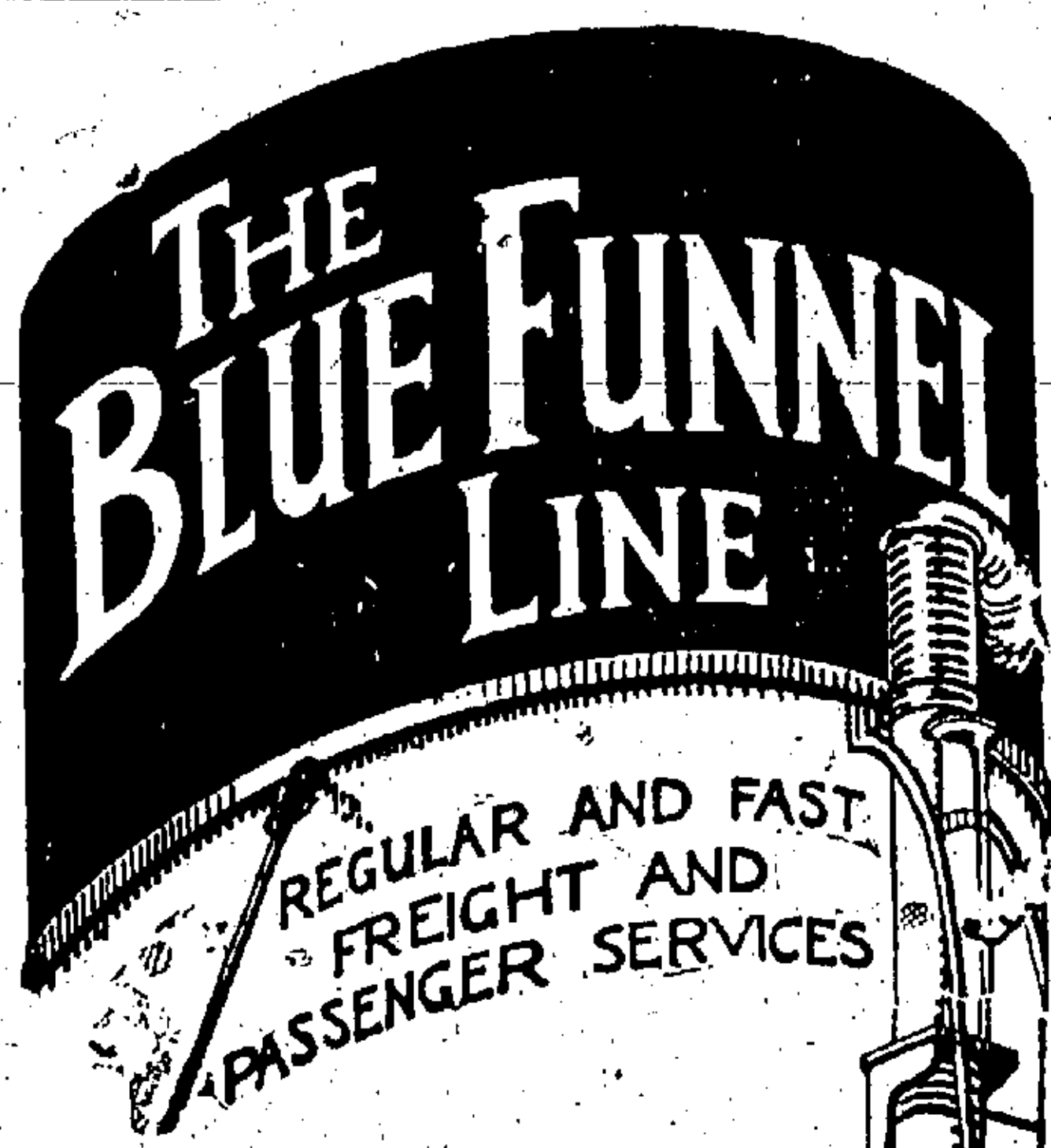
INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DUE
Straits and parcel mail from London	Kalyan ...	17th June
of 6th May ...	Swan Maru ...	17th June
Shanghai & Europe via Siberia	Albatross ...	18th June
STRAITS ...	Sunshine ...	18th June
SHANGHAI ...	Pyrrhus ...	19th June
SUEZ AND STRAITS ...	Emp. of Russia ...	20th June
MANILA ...	Takawa ...	20th June
STRAITS ...	Angers ...	21st June
JAPAN & SHANGHAI ...	Sphinx ...	21st June
SAIGON ...	Patriot ...	22nd June
SUEZ AND STRAITS ...	Helenus ...	23rd June
STRAITS ...	Marinus ...	24th June
SHANGHAI ...	Empress of Asia ...	27th June
CANADA, U.S.A., JAPAN & SHANGHAI		

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Yuan ...	Friday, 17th, 8.30 A.M.
Japan	Aki Maru ...	9.30 A.M.
Shanghai & EUROPE via Siberia	Uhenan ...	10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Mai Ching ...	Noon
Straits and Calcutta	Kam Sang ...	Noon
Hoihow	Fook Hong ...	Letters 1.00 P.M.
Manila, Australia & New Zealand via Thursday Island—due Thursday Island, 29th June	Changlo ...	Letters 2.30 P.M.
Sancti	Fuhai ...	Letters 4.15 P.M.
Samsui and Wuchow	Kochow ...	Letters 4.00 P.M.
		4.30 P.M.
Straits, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt & EUROPE via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 18th July	Swan Maru ...	Saturday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
		Letters 8.30 A.M.
		G.P.O. 8.45 A.M.
Shanghai, Japan and EUROPE via Siberia	Kalyan ...	10.30 A.M.
Shanghai	Sink ang ...	2.30 P.M.
Amoy	Anting ...	5.00 P.M.
		Sunday, 19th, 8.30 A.M.
Swatow and Bangkok	Kwangchow ...	8.30 A.M.
Haiphong	Hutchow ...	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa	Hosan Maru ...	9.00 A.M.
		Monday, 20th, 12.30 P.M.
Swatow	Luchow ...	6.00 P.M.
Amoy	Sunning ...	6.00 P.M.
		Tuesday, 21st, 8.30 A.M.
Hoihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Taikeo Maru ...	8.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Ning ...	1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Japan & EUROPE via Siberia	Sphinx ...	1.30 P.M.
Swatow, Ceylon, India, Mauritius, E. & S. Africa, Aden, Egypt and Europe via Marseilles—due Marseilles, 22nd July	Angers ...	Reg. 1.45 P.M.
Wei Hai Wei	Chingtang ...	Letters 5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.



LONDON SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 29th June Mars, L'don, R'dam, & Glasgow.
 "ATTOMEDON" 13th July Mars, L'don, R'dam, & H'burg.
 "PATROCLUS" 27th July Mars, L'don, R'dam, & Glasgow.
 "MACHAON" 9th Aug. Mars, L'don, R'dam, & H'burg.
 *Calls at Casablanca.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE.

"THEBUS" 18th June Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "OANE" 20th July Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.
 "ATREUS" 20th Aug. Genoa, Havre, Liverpool & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE.

(via KOBE & YOKOHAMA)
 "ACHILLES" 2nd July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.
 "TYNDAROS" 31st July Victoria, Vancouver & Seattle.

NEW YORK SERVICE.

"AGAPOR" 1st July New York, Boston & Baltimore.
 "HELENUS" 31st July New York, Boston & Baltimore.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

"SARPEDON" 29th June Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "PATROCLUS" 27th July Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "ANTENOR" 24th Aug. Singapore, Marseilles & London.
 "HECTOR" 5th Oct. Singapore, Marseilles & London.

Also cargo steamers with limited passenger accommodation at specially reduced fares.

For freight and passage rates and information apply to—

Butterfield & Swire.

Agents.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEK'S LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to send Home

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 RESERVE FUND £190,000

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Authorized Capital \$50,000,000
 Issued and Fully Paid-up \$50,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling \$20,000,000
 Silver \$13,500,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$50,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

Court of Directors:

Hon. Mr. D. G. M. BERNARD,

A. H. COMPTON, Esq.,

Deputy Chairman.

W. H. Bell, Esq., W. L. Paterson, Esq.,

N. S. Brown, Esq., T. G. Weill, Esq.,

A. Macgowan, Esq., H. P. White, Esq.,

Acting Chief Manager:

Hon. Mr. A. C. HYNES.

BRANCHES:—

Amoy, Hongkong, Peking,

Bangkok, Iloilo, Penang,

Batavia, Ipoh, Rangoon,

Bombay, Johore, Saigon,

Calcutta, Kobe, San Francisco,

Canton, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai,

Chefoo, Singapore, Siam,

Colombo, London, Soudan,

Dairen, Lyons, Tientsin,

Fookchow, Malacca, Yokohama,

Haiphong, Manila, Hankow,

Hankow, Nagasaki, Tsingtao,

Harbin, New York, Yokohama.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in LOCAL CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in LOCAL CURRENCY and STERLING on terms which will be quoted on application.

Hong Kong, 25th May, 1927. [26]

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

For the HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

A. C. HYNES,

Acting Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 9th March, 1927. [2]

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION.

AN AMERICAN BANK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS

U.S. \$3,000,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:

87, WALL STREET,

NEW YORK.

BRANCHES: SHANGHAI.

General Banking and Exchange Business.

Interest Allowed on all Deposits.

Rates on Application.

LONDON AND PARIS AGENTS:

EQUITABLE TRUST Co., of N.Y.

88, D. M. BIGGAR, Manager.

NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

BANKERS

ESTABLISHED 1824.

HONG KONG OFFICE: 11, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Authorized Capital.....Guineas 150,000,000.

Paid-Up Capital.....Guineas 150,000,000.

Reserve Fund.....Guineas 21,173,340.

Special Reserve.....Guineas 22,660,000.

Head Office:—AMSTERDAM.

Eastern Head Office:—BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:—Batavia, Bandoeng, Bantam, Bencoolen, Birmah, Borneo, Calcutta, Cebu, Hongkong, Kanton, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manilla, Peking, Rangoon, Rotterdam, Shanghai, Singapore, Soerabaya, Swatow, Tientsin, Yokohama.

*These offices have Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

London Bankers:—National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents all over the world.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

O. L. STEENSTRA,

Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA.

行銀國中

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 28th of November, 1917.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$50,000,000.00

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....19,760,000.00

RESERVE FUND.....9,864,383.69

HEAD OFFICE:—PEKING.

Hong Kong Branch:—4, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

Branches and Sub-branches all over China, and Correspondents in Europe, America, and other parts of the world.

London Bankers:—THE GUARANTY TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK, THE NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK, LTD.

New York Bankers:—THE EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION, THE IRVING BANK, COLUMBIA TRUST CO.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on Approved Securities.

Special facilities for domestic exchange.

TSUYEE PUI,

Manager.

Hong Kong, January 16th, 1926. [38]

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital.....£25,000,000

Subscribed Capital.....£21,800,000

Paid-up Capital.....£21,000,000

Reserve Fund and Rest.....£1,545,667

BANKERS:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND

and

MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Kandy, Penang,

Batavia, Kanchi, Port Louis

Bombay, Kota Bharu (Mauritius)

Calcutta, Kuala Lumpur

Colombo, Singapore

Delhi, Kuantan, Simla

Galle, (Pahang) Singapore

Hong Kong, Madras, Soerabaya

Howrah, New York

HONG KONG BRANCHES:

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts to 5 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at Rates that may be ascertained on application.

O. L. SANDES, Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,

Hong Kong, 19th April, 1927. [29]

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Capital fully paid-up.....Yen 100,000,000

Reserve Fund.....Yen 22,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:

Alexandria, Honolulu, Rangoon

Batavia, Kailash, Soerabaya

Bombay, Kanton, San Francisco

Buenos Ayres, Kobe, Siam

Calcutta, Lyons, Seattle

Canton, Los Angeles, Soerabaya

Haiphong, Manila, Shanghai

Hankow, Nagasaki, Singapore

Hong Kong, (Dairen) Shimoda

Kobe, Newchwang, Sydney

London, (Mukden) Tientsin

Manila, New York, Tokyo

Peking, Hankow, Tientsin

Rangoon, Harbin, Rio de Janeiro

Shanghai, Vladivostok (Temporarily closed)

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Deposits received for Fixed Periods at rates to be obtained on application.

H. MOMI, Manager.

Hong Kong, 11th March, 1927. [35]

“Three Castles” CIGARETTES

ALWAYS
COOL
SWEET
&
FRAGRANT

Also packed in
Regular 20s and 50s



SOLD EVERYWHERE

Printed and Published by CHOW YEE THOMAS, for the Hong Kong Daily Press, Ltd., at 14, Chater Road, Victoria, Hong Kong. London Office: 21, Bridge Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE.

HEAD OFFICE:

96, Boulevard Haussmann, Paris.

Subscribed Capital.....Fr. 75,000,000.00

Paid-up Capital.....Fr. 68,400,000.00

Reserve Fund.....Fr. 89,364,619.10

BRANCHES:

Bangkok, Hanoi, Pondicherry

Batavia, Hong Kong, Saigon

Canton, Mengtze, Shanghai

Cebu, Nam Dinh, Singapore

Dairen, Noumea, Tientsin

Haiphong, Peking, Yunnanfu

Hankow, Poon-Poon

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National

d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit

Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et

des Pays-Bas; Crédit Industriel

et Commercial; Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial

and Union Bank of England, Ltd.;

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit

Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan &

Co.; French-American Banking

Corporation; Guaranty Trust

Co., of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Safe Deposit Boxes to let.

OH. LIEM,

Manager.

Hong Kong, 28th February, 1927. [32]

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: HONG KONG.

No. 10, Des Voeux Road Central, Hong Kong.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....\$10,000,000

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000

RESERVE FUND.....1,200,000

BRANCHES AND AGENTS AT:

Batavia, Melbourne, San Francisco

Bombay, Nagasaki, Seattle

Calcutta, New York, Semarang

Canton, Osaka, Singapore

Haiphong, Paris, Soerabaya

Hankow, Peking, Taipei

Hong Kong, Rangoon, Tientsin

Kobe, Saigon, Tokyo

Manila, Shanghai

Correspondents in all principal cities of the world.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes To Let.

KAW YONG PO,

Chief Manager.

Hong Kong, 21st March, 1927.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

(TAIWAN GINKO.)

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter, 1898.

Capital Subscribed.....Yen 45,000,000

Capital (Paid-up).....Yen 89,378,000

HEAD OFFICE:—TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN:—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe,

Osaka.

FORMOSA:—Gilan, Kagi, Karsen,

Keelung, Makong, Nanto,

Shinchiku, Taichu, Tainan,

Takao, Tamsui, Toen, Heito,

Taio.

CHINA:—Shanghai, Hankow, Amoy,

Fookchow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS:—Hong Kong, Singapore,

Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia,

Bombay, London, New York,

Calcutta.